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189582

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	DIVYANSHU NIGAM		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	189582
Center	LUCKNOW	Date	18 Aug. 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

Credit Rating Agencies are the institutions which rate the capibility of the debter on the likelihood of repayment of principal amount and the interest accured. eg Decollite.

Significance

1. Boost creditor's confidence
2. Better informed decision making for the investor
3. Competition among deletors to improve rating
4. Improves operational efficiency of deletors
5. Check on rising defaulting & NPA
6. Make the banks' health better
7. Improve investment rate in economy which is at present stagnant (28%) as highlighted by Economic survey.

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Issues

1. Conflict of Interest due to ~~Investor~~ "Issuer pays" model
2. No competition among agencies thus no efficiency
3. Collusion among issuer and rating taker to fudge ratings
4. Rate shopping – to get best rating
5. Poor quality of rating mechanism failure to predict crisis.

Recently amid IL&FS crisis, SEBI has come up with detailed guidelines like disclosing entire default history of a company to the investors, to improve the functioning of the CRAs.

Possibly in future we can move towards "Subscriber pays" model to resolve conflict of interest and improve efficiency.

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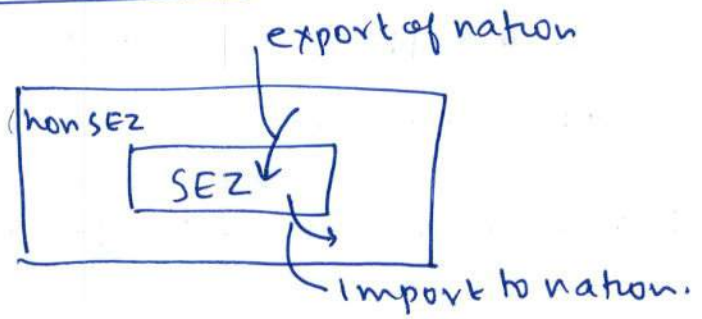
2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

SEZ are the regions within a nation where the normal trade rules do not apply and any ~~exp~~ Investment in this area by non SEZ territory is considered as export



The main objective is to boost exports of a nation.

eg IFSC (GIFT) city in Gujarat.

ISSUES
- → Infrastructural Bottlenecks | Poor logistics
- → Environmental concerns as they are beyond EIA jurisdiction
- → FTA with countries contradicts the relative advantage of SEZ
- → Govt has not focused on quality of SEZ
- → Land acquisition and rehabilitation issues

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Baba Kalyani Committee has given an exhaustive list of recommendations —

1) Move from the idea of treating SEZ as "island of exports" → Export, ~~Employment~~ Economy Enclaves (3E)

2.) Move from supply driven → demand driven model.

3.) Appoint a single regulator for all IFSC

4.) Formulate separate policies for Manufacturing SEZ and services SEZ

5.) Promote EoDB in compliance with non-SEZ area EoDB.

SEZ has the potential to make India a export-led economy, much like China, All we need to focus on its quality rather than running after the quantity. we have to learn from China's management of SEZs

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3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

Startups are the upcoming employment generator devices and need of the hours. India being a huge market and a developing economy has tremendous potential for startup culture to thrive and develop.

Opportunities

1. Many of the International concepts can be replicated for Indian market eg. Unacademy on lines of Khan Academy
2. With 3G network, internet usage has increased manifold. Then huge market to tap on for app developers.
3. Changing lifestyle of Indian prefer online delivery of goods & services (Zomato)
4. Young demography are technology freak and serves as a great market (Snapchat)
5. Rural India is still an untapped market for startups. → Krishi App

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Then we can see the immense potential for startups to expand its wings in the Indian market

ISSUES with startups

1. Gather funding in this competitive envt
2. Angel Tax controversy
3. Lots of paper work involved
4. Before IBC 2016, exiting a failed startup was a headache for many
5. People in India generally avoid taking big risk - cultural reason
6. Red tapism in bureaucracy
7. Poor credit availability — NPA crisis
8. Poor entrepreneurship culture except few pockets like Bangalore, Hyderabad.

Though Indian Govt with schemes like Startup-India, Stand-up India etc has provided initial nudge to ↑ startups, a lot more has to be done

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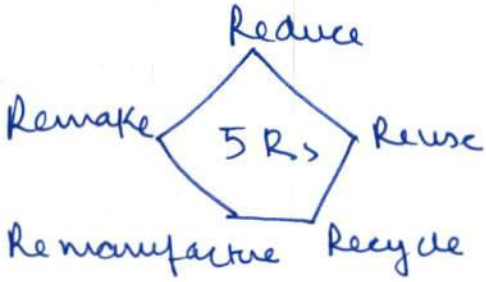
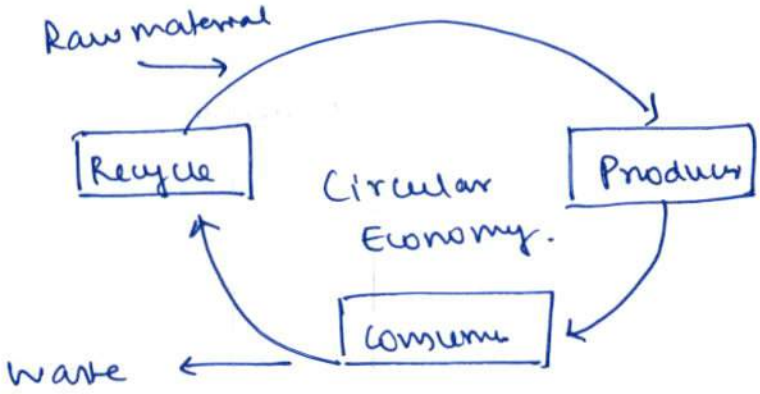
4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

Traditionally we have worked on the concept of Linear model of economy.

Linear model

To counter this, a new circular model has been proposed (by NITI Aayog) which works on the principle of 5Rs





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Relevance for India

1.) As in India consumerism is rising, this model is more sustainable

2.) As recycling is an inherent component of cyclic model → low waste creation

3.) Low waste → Low pollution → Environment Sustainable

4.) Comply with Paris Climate Deal

5.) Inculcate a culture of recycling for long term sustainability among people.

6.) Improve carbon sequestration due to less wastage of resources.

Circular Economy will need institutional, regulatory and legal changes to accomodate the concept holistically. Recent Plastic waste management Rules are in consonance with this model.

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5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

PMJDY is one of the most succesful scheme of the present government. Launched in 2014 from the rampart of Lal Quila, it was intended to promote financial inclusion by providing every one a bank account, with zero balance facility.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.) Since 2014, about 36 crore Jan Dhan accounts have been opened up.

2.) Of these 36 crore accounts - 52% are by women and 60% are from rural areas. Thus empowering the marginalized section.

3.) Despite having the feature of "zero balance" recently the collective collection of money has exceeded Rs. 1 lakh crore.

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4. Average cash in every account has gone up 2-5 times in last 5 years.

5. Various government schemes like DBT have been extented through such accounts.

6. Globally Indian ranking on financial inclusion has improved drastically.

On the whole this whole scheme has been a tremendous success - economically and socially, hence about 80% of the adults in India now have a bank account.

Now we have achieved the quantity, the next phase PMJDY 2.0 has to focus of quality of these accounts and how to improve its usage by poorer section

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6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

River pollution is the worst kind of water pollution due to the fact that huge population of people live on their banks, who are drastically affected by pollution

★ Effect on Surrounding Ecosystem ★

1.) The biodiversity around the river gets poorly affected by contaminated water.

2.) Agriculture productivity decreases due to poor quality of water for irrigation.

3.) Ground water pollution

4.) Migratory species of birds gets affected.

5.) Dead zones in the rivers come up due to eutrophication

6.) water cycle, carbon cycle gets badly effected.

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Why no improvement despite several schemes like Namami Ganga?

1.) Age old practices of people due to religious association, dumping dead bodies and religious commodities into rivers (Ganesha)

2.) Untreated water pouring into river from the Industries due to violation of rules.

3.) Massive corruption among officials who misallocate and underutilise funds.

4.) Lack of political will to ACTUALLY do something and more than electoral promises

5.) Lax attitude of the agencies.

6.) Technological incompetence to use the best way to remove pollutants.

Rivers are the source of livelihood for many. Civilisations thrived on rivers. Now we must protect them

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7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. **(150 words) 10**

MANAV project of DBT intends to create a open Human Atlas containing mapping of all the human tissues and other human biology facts and details, open for everyone to take help from it or to contribute to it.

It is on the lines of global efforts to do gene sequencing of all the species of the Earth, to know the nature better.

SIGNIFICANE

1. Increase our understanding of human body tremendously.
2. Tailored and personalised medication, as per the demand of body.
3. Better drug delivery in targetted manner.

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4. Improve the scientific Knowledge of students in colleges

5. Open up "Pandora's Box" to triger more reserch in the field of medicine.

Manav Project has tremendous opportunity to revolutionize biotechnology in India..

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8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

Super conductors are the material that offer ZERO resistance (or very very less) to the flow of current through them, thus reducing any energy loss.

Properties
- Zero resistance ($\Omega = 0$)
- At very low temperature (10-20K) OR
- At very high pressure.
- Zero magnetic flux within it

Application
- MRI in medicine | Medical Application.
  - ↳ super conductor magnet
- Power Transmission for long distance.
- Reducing power losses
- Reducing AT&T losses
- Conserve energy

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Such low Temperature is impossible at commercial level

Constraints

Technology is only at lab stage

Heavy capital is required to make it commercial

Recently IISc scientists have succesfuly in lab achieved superconductivity at ambient temperature. This is a huge achievement and holds promise for a efficient future.

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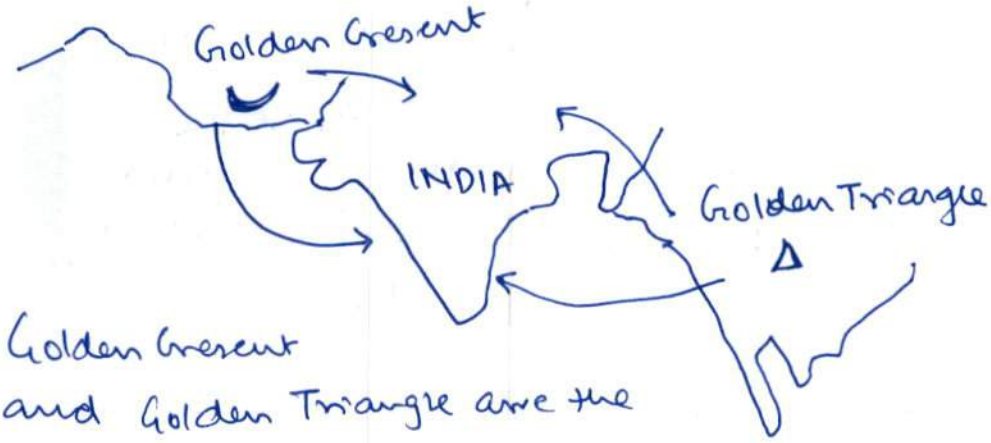
9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

Drug trafficking has been India's problem ever since colonial times. This not only has national security concerns but also social and moral concerns.

Destination Reasons
1. Geographical location (see image)
2. Changing life style of youth
3. High demand by public
4. Lax attitude of controlling authority
5. Collusion among personnel to allow smuggling
6. Dark web as a source of smuggling.



Golden Cresent and Golden Triangle are the two famous source of drugs.

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Transit hub

1. Geographical location between two major sources
2. Poor border security. especially in Myanmar side
3. Poor regulatory body competence
4. Possible collusion.
5. Direct linkage to underworld, politicain and money laundering source

Effect Internal Security

- Source of funding for terror outfits (Taliban)
- Support organised crime.
- Arms smuggling
- Disturb Social Fabric
- Radicalise youth under drugs
- Pollute the youth - future of India
- Make the youth Impotent to excel in life (demographic disaster)

Drug trafficking has to be comprehensively tackled on the lines of Maharashtra MCOCA etc.

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10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

India has a 15000 km long Land border with multiple countries, many being hostile. Thus we need better border management.

For better border management we need to take up management and empowering the border areas near the international border.

BADP does exactly that.

BADP
1. Inclusive to the development of Border Areas along with Inti. Border
2. Provide essential facilities like Drinking water
3. Construct schools, Primary Health Clinics
4. Provide community centres for better interaction and develop.
5. Provide critical infrastructure to host the army in times of crises eg Roads.

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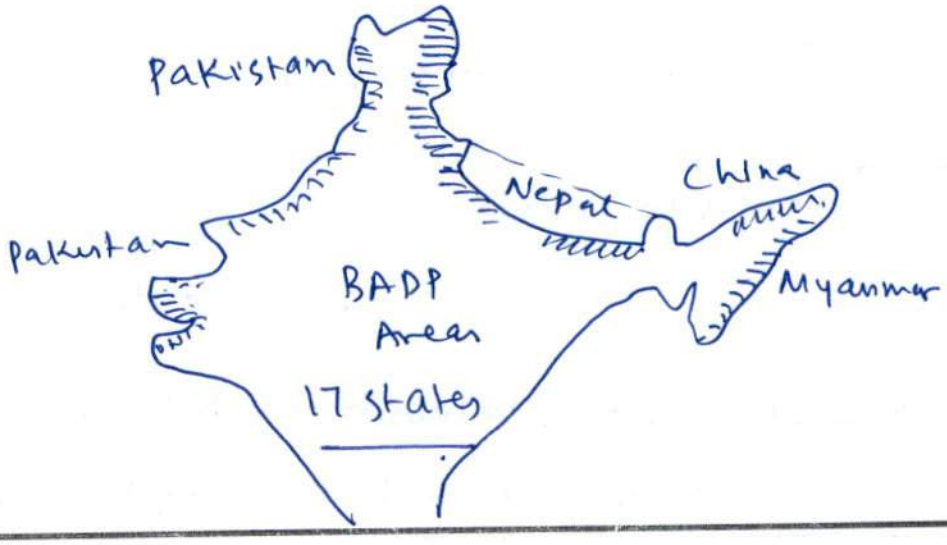
BADP is applicable to over 15 states on the Indian border and takes up a holistic development of all region.

This becomes more important when China is developing world class roads, railway lines and other infrastructure on their side of the border. We cannot afford to miss out on our side, especially after the 1962 encounter. Recent Doklam crisis also triggered BADP to work more efficiently



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11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

A. Fixed Term Employment (FTE) is a type of contractual arrangement between an employer and employee which gives details about –

- Remuneration
- Duration of employment
- Perks and Benefits, if any
- Working conditions
- Facilities, leaves etc.

Not enrolled on the payrolls.

How FTE can help in – Examination

A. Ease of Doing business:

(1) FTE allows the companies to hire the people ad hoc basis, without adding them to the payroll.

(2) FTE allows the company to attract specialist people to help them out for a project, without hiring them full-time

(3) Some industries like Textile, Leather are seasonal and in time of high demands FTE allows company to quickly increase the human resource.

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(4) FTE is suitable for companies because they do not have to worry about provident fund, gratuity after the "contract" ends.

B. LABOUR WELFARE

(1) It provides security to tenure, as mutually agreed upon initially

(2) The company cannot reduce any remuneration or facilities than what was initially agreed upon

(3) Incentivise the worker to work diligently so that she can be absorbed as a full time employee.

(4) Gives the freedom to employee to explore new options and field, while securing tenure.

C. JOB CREATION

(1) As the companies can hire people as per their demand at minimal long term cost to company this can surely boost job creation, though on ad-hoc basis.

(2) As employee can also use its expertise over different

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companies, giving her option to switch companies at case, this will increase employment opportunity.

(3) As the employees are not on payroll, companies are incentivised to create more FTE jobs, rather than full time, this may company can test the skills and competence of the employee, before absorbing her full time.

Economic Survey also lauds upon the impetus put by FTE into the industrial sector, admist these challenging times.

Few challenges still remain like dispute resolution or money power of employer (company) against employee during dispute resolution. But these can be worked upon.

FTE has the potential to revolutionise the job scenario in India where expertise and competence will be a must have quality.

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12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India.

(250 words) 15

India has the largest livestock population in the world. With Animal Husbandary contributing 30% of the Agricultural GDP, its role has become now more important, than ever, to augment the farmers income and fulfill the ambitious target of Doubling farmers' income by 2022.

LIVESTOCK - ESCAPE FROM DESTITUTATION

1.) As a source of non-agriculture income. Economic survey says that 2/3 of rural income comes from non-farm sources.

2.) Selling milk in the market.

3.) As a source of generating Biofuels - "Gobar Dhan"

Annadata → Urjadata

4.) As a source of income by selling the old and useless cattle to slaughter houses and leather companies.

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5.) As a source of natural fertilizer and thus decreasing expenditure on chemical fertizers. This works best in Zero Budget Natural Farming.

6.) The milk and milk products can be consumed by the family members and improve heath. Thus doctor | medical expenditure will be lowered. Milk is considered as a complete food.

7.) As a source of ploughing the field and thus saving upon machines like tractors

8.) The cow dung cakes are high on demand these days, thus breeders can augment their income.

9.) In villages many a times the mode of transport is through bullock carts. Farmers can provide bulls and oxens and get money.

10.) Many researchers also need cattle as a source of biochemicals and as a testing organism. Farmers can provide this demand, in exchange of money.

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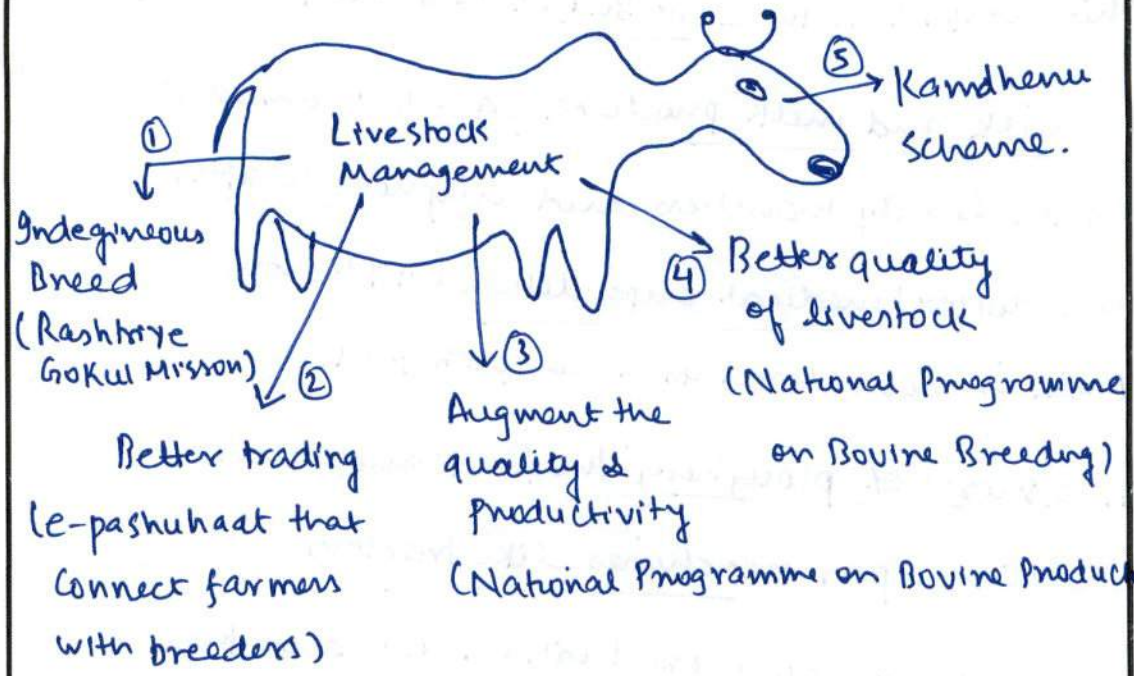
Strategies for sustainable livestock



Live stock management can also use technology like blockchain, artificial intelligence to properly handle the cattle numbers.

Being an agriculture driven economy, it is imprative for India to focus on livestock management and exploit this sector to its full potential.

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13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. **(250 words) 15**

Capital Account Liberalisation means allowing the conversion of local financial assets to foreign ~~dominat~~ currency denomination at market rates. Moreover it allows the Indian capital investors to directly invest in foreign debt instruments freely.

While after the 1991 Economic Reforms, current Account was completely liberalised, Capital Account was not, due to multiple reasons.

Why should we Liberalise capital Account?

1 → will attract foreign investment

2 → Companies can easily access ECB

3 → Banks can improve their balance sheets by holding more foreign currency instruments.

4 → Increase technological upgradation coming along FDI

5 → A step in convergence with advanced economies

6 → Facility at par with Global standards.

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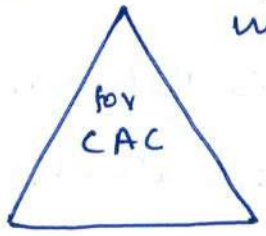
Capital Account Liberalisation is the hall mark of an Advanced Economy which is more or less stable.

In 1999-2000, Tarapore Committee studied the possibility and need for such liberalisation and gave out 3 prerequisites before any such move

CAC = Capital Account convertability



★ Should we move towards Capital Acc. Liberalisation? ★

1.) As stated earlier, the three Tarapore prerequisite, are yet to be fulfilled in India except Low inflation.

2.) NPA crisis is unprecedented and very slowly recovering, Poor Bank health.

3.) Macroeconomic indicators like Fiscal Deficit, unemployment, Automobile Sector, growth % are not in the best shape.

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4. CAC will bring a lot of economic volatility due to swift in and out movement of Forex and investment.

5. One of the reason why we were not much affected by 2008 Financial Crisis was due to the fact that Capital Account Liberalisation was not done.

6. Any such liberalisation will expose us and make us vulnerable to Global Stress, if any Case in point – Eastern Asia Crisis of 1990.

7. Already we experience dwindling Forex reserve and any such move will further make things worse.

8. Such liberalisation will make the currency more volatile, thus affecting inflation and import bills.

As Raghuram Rajan said, Capital Account Liberalisation is surely a great concept, but India must wait for few years towards actually implementing this on ground.

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14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

Agriculture Extension (AE), as defined by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), is taking the scientific knowledge and expertise to the farmers through farmer education, so as to help the farmer improve productivity and income, in a environmentally sustainable manner.

For a country with ≈ 50% people working in agriculture sector, AE becomes very important.

CHALLENGES

1.) Lack of internet penetration to use ICT

2.) Poor awareness among farmers to actually understand the importance of such practices.

3.) Lax attitude of Agriculture Dept. and District Administration to actually organise such sessions, rather than just putting it on paper.

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4.) Often lang barrier (language) comes in between to actually internalize the complex scientific technique. Farmers' tend to rely more upon the knowledge passed on from generation

5.) Caste Equations in villages often does not let the lower caste and marginalised section of farmers to actually come and learn.

6.) Often there are lapses in funds, functionalities with the local administration to conduct these programmes, frequently so as to reach out more farmers.

HOW ICT CAN HELP?

1.) ICT allows more innovative and aesthetically appeasing visuals that cast a deeper impact of farmers' psyche.

2.) ICT allows simulations and videos that can make the understanding better to farmers.

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3.) ICT can ~~tar~~ help target farmers on individual basis, using mobile apps to personalise such scientific practices.

4.) Such targetted outreach removes the problem of marginalisation of lower caste farmers. Technology is a great leveller.

5.) ICT allows for faster and even real time updation of any new research in the respective field.

FAO considers AE to be having the potential to revolutionise the field of agriculture and change the way we look at farmers in developing sector. By helping the farmers we are indirectly securing our future which is hunger and malnutrition free.

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15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was the biggest reform in Economy of India since 1991. GST was operationalized on July 1, 2017 and recently we have completed 2 years of its operation -

GST - Economic Review

1.) Initially coming after the famous demonitisation, GST served as a major operational blow to the industry sector (MSME mostly), as noted by the then Economic Survey.

2.) It faced many teething issues, confusion and hiccups, due to its not-so-efficient implementation.

3.) Over the two years a lot of improvement has been observed - in its administrative framework, technology support, economic

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principles and operational framework.

4.) Now the monthly revenue by GST runs at about ₹1 lakh crore, sometime exceeding. This is relatively less than target of ₹1,12,000 crore, but we are on path.

5.) The compensation to States to fillup the lost revenue due to GST, if any, was about ₹5000-6000 crore, which was much less than what many predicted.

6.) GSTN has recently become a 100% Government holding company, from earlier PPP version. This can be a good move in longer run.

7.) GST rates have been rationalized and now about 99% of the goods are below the 18% tax slab. This is a great improvement.

8.) As highlighted by last year's Economic Survey, the % of formalisation has gone

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up substantially, thanks to GST being one of the major reason.

9.) The income tax return numbers are at its record height, mostly this increase in the tax net is due to GST-triggered formalisation. This was also observed by Economic Survey.

10.) Anti Profiteering Authority (APA) seemed to be working pretty good and making sure that GST rates are passed on to last consumer. We have heard many cases of hefty fines imposed by APA.

GST is a reform that has converged us with the Global Standard Practices. Such convergence has helped us to attract more investment, improve upon our EoDB ranking (52 in 2018) and increase the incentive to file ITR and tax compliance. Few more hiccups are remaining before we get the smooth functioning of GST network.

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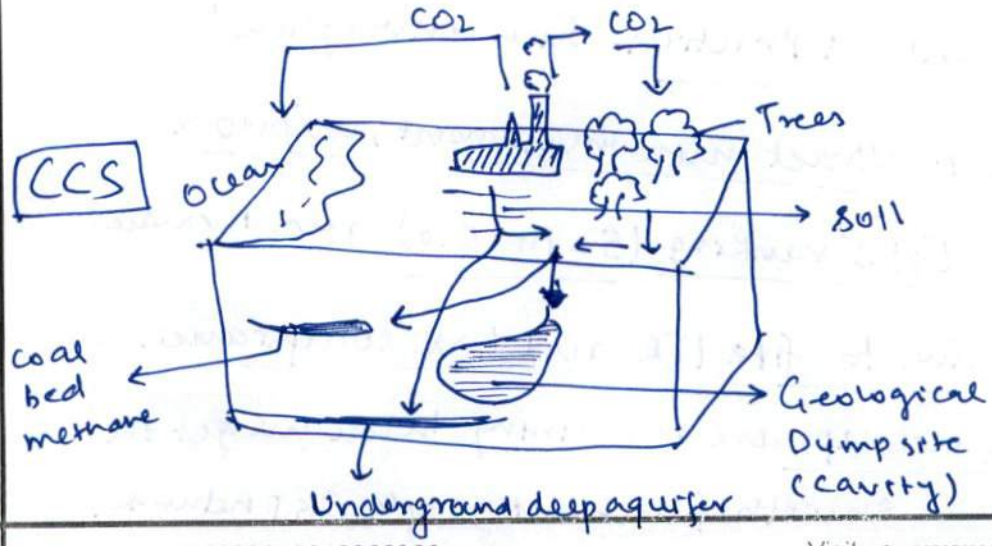
16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

Carbon capture and storage has two components.

(i) Carbon Capture: to actually "capture" the carbon (CO_2) from large point source of pollution (eg. cement industry) by the natural or artificial manner

(ii) Carbon Storage: when the carbon is captured, it has to be stored somewhere, where it is minimal harmful to environment and us humans.

This entire 2-fold exercise is called Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS).



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CO_2 from industry → Carbon capture (Trees, ocean, Soil)

↓

Carbon Storage (Geological site, Coal bed methane, Deep ocean)

General Schematics of CCS

Potential Benefits of CCS

1. Reduce air pollution drastically
2. Comply with environmental laws
3. comply with Paris Climate Deal targets
4. Improve environment condition
5. Improve public health
6. Reduce global warming
7. Prevent sea level rise due to melting ice.
8. Protect environment and associated bio diversity.
9. Conserve resources for the future generation.

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Carbon sequestration sites

(1) Trees and its roots

(2) Oceans — Deep sites where carbon can be directly put, forming deep carbon lakes

(3) Geological formation – Cavities, at mantle so as to confine it there itself

(4) Outside the Earth – Space sequestration.

CHALLENGES

1 → Lack of funds from government

2 → Poor urban planning where cities are expanding at cost of trees

3 → Weak LSGs to implement at local level.

4 → Heavy technology dependence from foreign also

5 → Poor awareness among people.

6 → Political unwillingness to ACTUALLY do work

7 → Poor monitor and review system

8 → Land acquisition and selection issue

CCS is a must do exercise to ensure liveable future

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17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

Disaster management is a very complex exercise involving numerous stakeholders, lots of funds and proper planning to
- pre-empt disaster
- prepare accordingly
- reduce casualties
- rescue the wounded
- rehabilitate the rescued
- build back better. etc.

There are also specific | Gender Challenges. |

GENDER SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

1.) Women and children are the worst affected section of the society.

2.) Women are traditionally considered as an inferior sex and thus social value is less.

3.) Due to poor nutrition, women are more vulnerable to any disease, post rescue.

4.) Women are given the role of "Care taker" of belongings and children, hence they often

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allow her children to be rescued first and this increases her vulnerability.

5.) Even during the rehabilitation, women due to her social unequal status are not given much respect and food, which is a scarce commodity then.

6.) During rehabilitation drive, due to lack of skills, women find it hard to ensure income, especially when she has lost her husband.

7.) Women are physiologically weaker than men and thus are more vulnerable to disasters.

8.) Women due to the already persistent unequal social divide, become more vulnerable to Disasters and thus poses gender specific challenges in Disaster management.

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How to make it more gender sensitive?

① Include more women in the Disaster Management planning and putting guidelines.

② This will incorporate the gender challenges which otherwise were overlooked.

③ As a general drive, reduce the man-woman social divide by empowering women by building capacity. This will automatically solve disaster management challenges

④ Conduct All-women rescue drills in the disaster prone areas, to simulate conditions and learn from the real time experience.

Gender equality has to be maintained in every aspect of life, including Disaster management.

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18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

Women and science, in general orthodox society has been mutually exclusive sets. Though we have had some stalwarts scientists who were women like Dr. Hinduja who delivered the first test-tube baby. but overall the scenario of women participation is pretty bad.

* Why is such a scenario? *

1. Patriarchial mindset where women are not allowed to take up higher studies
2. Societal norms that make women/girls to opt out of science in school.
3. Poor number of women take up engineering (14%) and science (12%) as graduation.

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4. During the scientific career also women face sexual discrimination and even abuse.

5. Peer review system put women at disadvantage

6. Society and scientific fraternity is still not ready to look women as equal partner

7. Security issues at working late in research labs has also been an issue

8. Societal dual responsibility - managing science and children / home simultaneously

STEPS TAKEN

1. KIRAN scheme - an overall scheme to increase women participation

2. CURIE scheme to increase women participation in research

3. Indo-US Fellowship for STEMM for women

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4. MHRD's UDAAN scheme to attract more girls towards science.

5. Several Engineering colleges give reservation to women to ensure gender ratio.

Women, being ½ of the world population, remain a massive untapped potential in the field of Science. who knows, she can find cure for Cancer, if given an opportunity?

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

Recently both the NIA and UAPA were amended during the Budget session of 17th Loksabha.

The Amendments

NIA
- → expand the coverage of laws under its jurisdiction (8 → 12)
- → Cross border investigation involving the ocean water.
- → Free hand to investigate more rigourously without taking State government permission

UAPA
- → Label individual person as a terrorist
- → Label and ban an organisation as a terrorist organisation
- → Rigorous questioning and investigation of the accused to get information

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Both these amendments are SIGNIFICIANT to counter Terrorism.

SIGNFICANCE

- Till now only organisation can be labelled as terror outfits. This makes the terrorist exploit the loophole and come up with new name to escape any ban. (SIMI)
- Now individuals can be labelled and thus better compliance with ban (Hafiz Saeed)
- NIA was till now not allowed to investigate cases involving cross-border perpetrators. Now it can. (26/11)
- The mandate of NIA is increased to holistically deal with all aspect of terrorism – human trafficking, drug abuse, arms and ammunition.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

If used in right spirit and manner, both these Acts can be instrumental in dealing with the rising terrorism in the Indian subcontinent.

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20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

National Security Architecture is an ever evolving architecture to Keep on upgrading to deal with the new challenges it come across with, in a comprehensive and holistic manner, while Keeping its strong hold in managing the present threats.

Present Threats
1. Terrorist Attacks from Pakistan
2. Home grown sleeper cells who assist terrorists
3. Maoists and Naxalism
4. Drug abuse
5. Cross border Illegal Immigration
6. Rising fundamentalism.

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Evolving threats
1. → Cyber attacks
2. → International cyber warfares
3. → Online radicalisation
4. → Data Theft and breach
5. → Dark net/web → smuggling
6. → Hacking of critical infrastructure
7. → Drone attacks.

To deal with the present threats, our agencies are competent enough, to meet to deal with the evolving threats, we need to modernise our architecture and use more technology driven measures

MODERNISATION

1. CTBMS – Comprehensive and Integrated Border management system

2. NITI Aayog establishing center of excellence for studying Artificial Intelligence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Better softwares with the intelligence gathering

4. Inclusion of Drones to gather intelligence

5. Better weapons for the soldier.

6. CERT-In was recently upgraded to tackle rising digital challenges.

7. Better International collaboration to deal with cross border security threats eg G20 OSAKA declaration.

8. Providing better skill upgradation and hiring skilled professionals to deal with cyber crimes.

9. Environment of innovation in DRDO, ISRO.

10. Recent ASAT missile by ISRO is a major achievement from security point of view

11. Achievements of ISRO is intelligence gathering.

National Security is the prime concern for a stable nation.

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Name of Candidate	DIVYANSHU NIGAM		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	189582
Center	LUCKNOW	Date	12/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

[2:57]

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Hampi is aptly called 'the city carved in stone'. Elucidate the architectural and historical significance of this site. (150 words) 10
हम्पी को प्रायः 'पाषाण में उत्कीर्णित नगर' कहा जाता है। इस स्थल के स्थापत्य संबंधी और ऐतिहासिक महत्व का विशदीकरण कीजिए।

Hampi is a major cultural and architectural site in India (Karnataka) showcasing the rich heritage of ~~Ko~~ Vijaynagar Empire through its architectural richness.

STONE CARVED CITY

1. Vitthal swamy Temple showcasing the rich and detailed architecture of Vijaynagar Empire.

2. Virupaksha Temple – Dravidian exquisite testimony to Temple architecture

3. Hampi Bazar – In front of Virupaksha Temple – as cultural place

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4. Auchetya Temple - another masterpiece

5. The beautiful engraved walls and ~~temples~~ pillars of temples with Ramayana scenes.

6. Several stone complexes showcasing intricate carving of religious to secular art.

Overall there are over 500 monuments of stones telling the high affinity of Vijaynagar rulers towards stone art and architecture. Much of the glory of Hampi was destroyed by Islamic invaders.

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2. Explain how the intellectual and political work during the freedom struggle contributed to the erosion of the myth of benevolence of the British rule. (150 words) 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान बौद्धिक और राजनीतिक कार्यों ने किस प्रकार ब्रिटिश शासन के परोपकार के मिथक को खत्म किया।

Arguably the most significant work of the intellectual class, especially the early "moderate" leadership of Congress was to unveil the true character of British and their greedy nature.

BENEVOLENCE

- → Britishers were considered as the progressive and modern society in front of us.
- → Introduction of Railways, Telegraph was seen as generous GIFT by British
- → Spread of English was seen as gift of British
- → Fight against social evils = love of British to reform us

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The Intellectual class through their work showed the true nature of Brits.

Intellectual class work
- → Poverty and Un-British Rule — RC Dutt
- → Theory of Drain of wealth — DB Naroji
- → Tagore's poems and etc. literature

Demystifying myth
- → Railway only for Britisher good and to intrude to hinterland
- → English only to level to include Indian as lower class workers
- → Telegraph to mobilise force on short notice.
- → Social Reform to show Christianity as progressive religion

Thus the intellectual class unveiled the true naked nature of Colonialism.

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3. The Government of India Act, 1919, not only marked major changes in British India but also equally significant responses from the leadership of the national movement. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने न केवल ब्रिटिश भारत में बड़े परिवर्तनों को चिन्हित किया, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के नेतृत्व से भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रियाएँ मिलीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(GOI 1919)

Government of India Act 1919 came just after the completion of World war 1 and Indians had high ~~exp~~ ~~except~~ expectations from it as a reward for India's help to British in WW-1

CHANGES in BRITISH INDIA

- Introduced Dyarchy system at provinces – 2 Kinds of Subjects → Reserved and Transferred
- Introduced separate electorate for Muslimes
- Introduced rudimentary responsible provincial govt.
- More power to Indian to discuss Budget

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INDIAN RESPONSE

1. Highly demotivated + angry due to the betrayal by British especially after supporting them in WW1.
2. Britishers were looked as the real enemy now at national level.
3. Protest started like that in Jaliawala Bagh across India
4. Issue of separate electorate was condemned unequivocally by Congress but supported by Muslim League.
5. Gandhiji soon launched Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) – India's first national mass movement.

General groups like Eka Sabha, Worker organisation (AITUC 1920) to oppose British policies

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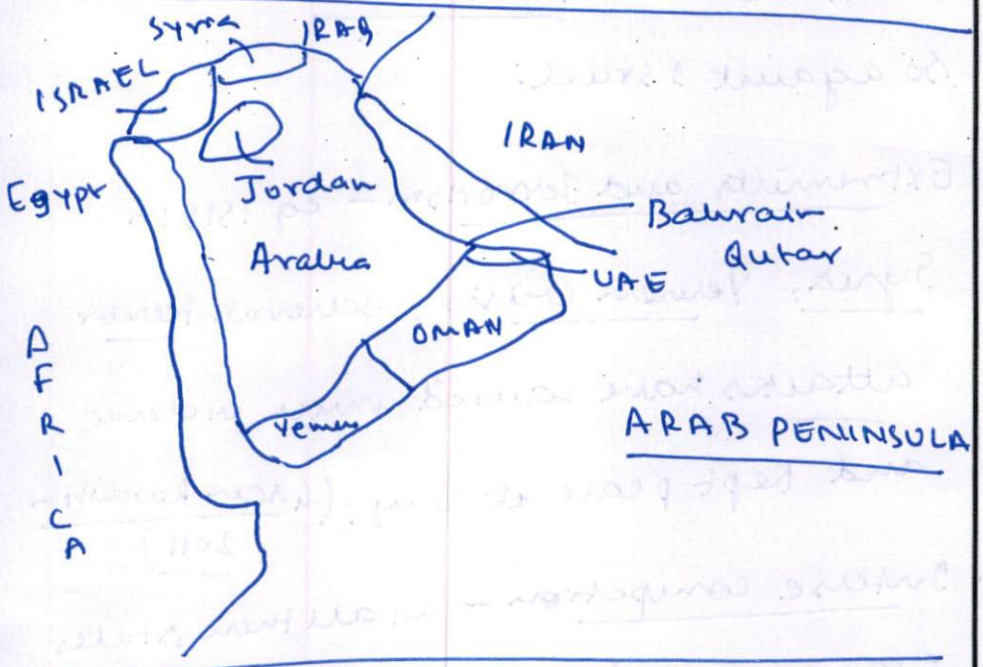
4. Arab unity as a goal has been ever elusive to achieve. Comment.

(150 words) 10

एक लक्ष्य के रूप में अरब एकता कभी न प्राप्त किया जा सकने वाला भ्रम रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Arab Unity is a far-fleged and almost an Utopian dream to establish complete peace and synergy among all the nations of Arabian Peninsula.



WHY ELUSIVE?

1.) Shia-Sunni Divide – Sectarian

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division where Iran (Shia) is at continued cold-war with Saudi Arabia (Sunni)

2. ISRAEL ISSUE → Saudi Arabia has been a staunch supporter of Palestine and against Israel, but as we see now, some states like Qatar, Bahrain are not so against Israel.

3. Extremists and Terrorism – eg ISIS in Syria, Yemen Crisis, several terror attacks have caused much violence and kept peace at bay. (Green Revolution 2011)

4. Intense competition – as all these states economy is fuel/petrol based, thus competition and conflict of interest

Moreover the role of US has also been important to ensure no unity in the region

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5. Feminist ideas were crucial in shaping the emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India. Explain. Also identify the key issues taken up during this period. **(150 words) 10**

नारीवादी विचार भारत में महिला आंदोलन के एक नए चरण के उद्भव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस अवधि के दौरान उठाए गए प्रमुख मुद्दों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Feminism is a movement for women's right in this male / patriarchial society and thus stepping towards gender equality and women empowerment.

Feminist ideas

- Equality
- Freedom
- Respect
- Empowerment
- Equal say on matters

IDEAS and India

1. SEWA (1972) - by Ela Bhatt was a major feminist movement to provide employment opportunity to women → ↑ income

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2. Equality caused the movement for girls equal right in inheritance of father's property as son. eg. Recent SC verdict

3. Freedom caused the women to demand to break open four walls and work outside

4. Freedom of equal opinions caused women to demand choice of marriage, property etc

Key Issues taken up
- Reproductive Rights and role in family planning
- Breaking the glass barriers towards 'equal pay'
- Marriage Rights to marry as per choice
- Employment Rights to become Bread-winner
- Women safety

Thus feminist ideas framed the women empowerment.

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6. Social empowerment is both a prerequisite as well as an indicator of a nation's development. Discuss with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण किसी राष्ट्र के विकास की पूर्वापेक्षा के साथ-साथ उसका संकेतक दोनों है। न्यायसंगत तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Social Empowerment means empowering a group/community/individual about their social status, social rights and social dignity. This forms both the prerequisite and indicator of progress.

Pre-Requisite

- Make people confident about themselves to improve efficiency at work
- Allow people to collaborate and synergise without caring about caste/sex etc
- Allow people to seek higher goals in life than mere the basic life essentials
- Education open up minds → Innovation.

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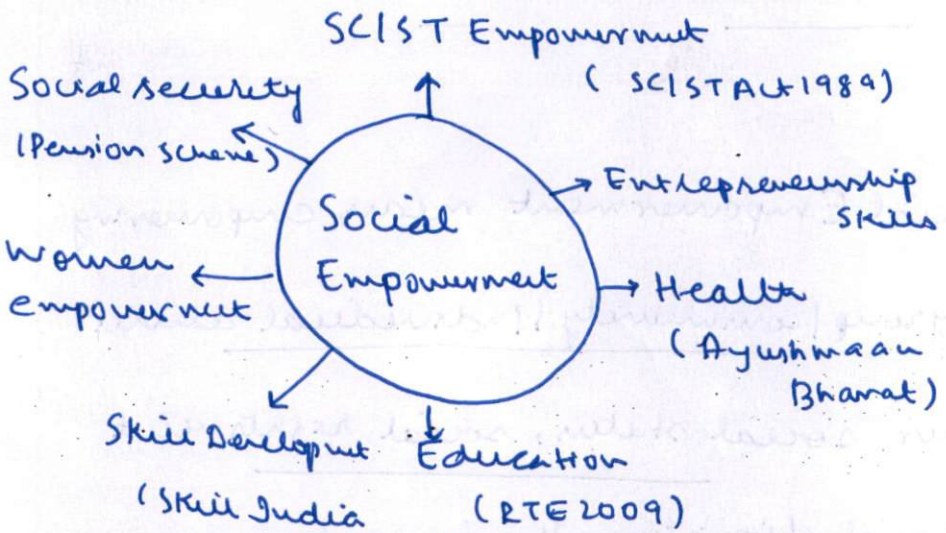

INDICATOR

- How many women are part of the work force - more women, more quality workers
- Level of caste discrimination - less the better
- Health indicator - how much is longivity? Disease outbreak
- Education level, Skill Development
- Risk taking appetite → INNOVATION

Thus social Empowerment is important factor for development.

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7. Using examples, give an account of the factors influencing the location of Aluminium industry in India. Also, highlight the importance of this industry in brief. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत में एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, संक्षेप में इस उद्योग के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

MAP

Aluminium is the most abundant metal on Earth crust and Bauxite is the primary ore of it. Bauxite is found in laterite zones with high rainfall. Aluminium Industries form important part of India's development.

LOCATION FACTORS

1. Proximity to Source/Raw material:
   ↳ Hirakund Industry is near the Eastern Ghat (ODISHA) deposits of Bauxite.
   ↳ Being weight losing raw material.
2. Proximity to Ports → Hirakund (OD) near Ports of Kolkata, Haldiya

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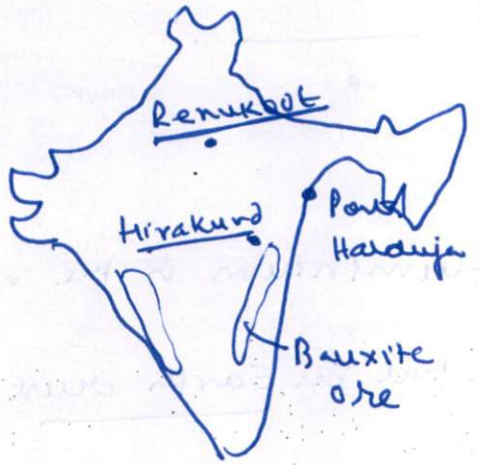
3. Cheap Power

- Hirakund Unit near the Hirakund Dam and hydroelectric plant.



ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

- Renukoot near the GB Pant ~~Reservoire~~ Reservoir and hydroelectric plant.

4. Cheap Labour –
↳ UP and Renukoot – labour surplus
↳ Hirakund and Tribal labour population of Odisha and Chattisgarh.

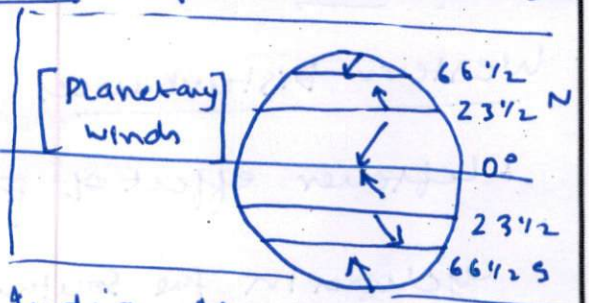
Importance
→ Light weight material, Durable
→ Car manufacturing
→ Industrial usage
↳ Household utensils, appliances
→ Wiring Electricity

Thus Aluminium form important mineral for national development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain the interconnectedness of Global Climate System with suitable examples. (150 words) 10
उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वैश्विक जलवायु प्रणाली की अंतरसंयोजनात्मकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Global Climate Systems are the results of Planetary winds and due to their Planetary nature, they act as an agent of interconnectedness of various climate systems.



EXAMPLES

1. El-Nino and Indian Monsoon

* El-Nino occur at South Pacific Ocean between Australia (East) and Peruvian coast of South America but it causes Indian monsoon to weak

* Similarly La-Nina, reverse of El-Nino causes intensifying Indian Monsoon.

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2. Madain-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

* MJO is a small system of low pressure which rotate along the earth and causes rainfall wherever it goes.

* Intensity monsoon in India if it coincides.

3. Western Disturbances

* Leftover effect of Extra Tropical cyclones in the Southern Europe ~~Go~~ move to India's N-W regions causing unseasonal rainfall

4. JET STREAMS

* Polar Vortex in USA - extreme cold
* Role of Jet Stream in Indian Monsoon.

Thus we see globally climates are interconnected.

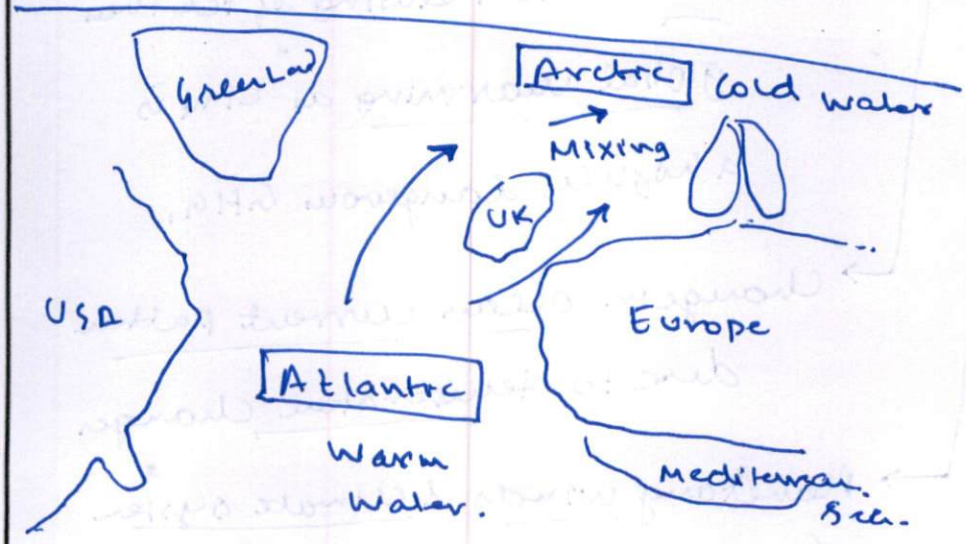
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' and its ecological consequences. (150 words) 10

'अटलांटिफिकेशन' की अवधारणा और इसके पारिस्थितिकी परिणामों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Atlantification is a recently observed phenomenon where the warm water of Atlantic ocean is getting mixed with the cold water of Arctic Ocean. (Beranti sea)

It was observed under the MOSAIC global initiative to understand global climate and polar ice.



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ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES

- Warming of Arctic ocean causing polar ice to melt and thawing of glaciers
- Release of freshwater causing rise in sea water level and changing water chemistry → biodiversity under shock
- Release of trapped methane (CH_4) due to thawing of ice then global warming as CH_4 is a highly dangerous GHG.
- Change in ocean current pattern due to temperature changes
- Planetary winds & climate system can also change due to Pr. change

Thus we need to take proactive steps to stop this new phenomenon.

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10. Identifying the factors which affect the salinity of ocean bodies, discuss the reasons behind relatively higher salinity of the North Sea, Arabian Sea and Red Sea. **(150 words) 10**

महासागरीय जल निकायों की लवणता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उत्तरी सागर, अरब सागर और लाल सागर की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लवणता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Salinity is the measure of concentration of disolved salts in the ocean/sea water. It is expressed in terms of parts per thousand (ppt) ★ Ideally [35% 35 g per thousand gm. water]

FACTORS AFFECTING

- Number of drawing river channels (fresh water) (more = less saline)
- Level of Human Intervention eg. Cruise ships
- Amount of Pollutants ⇒ more is bad
- Level of Solar radiation (More = faster evaporation → high salinity)
- Geography: Ocean currents type (warm/cold) ↳ less opening and closed ⇒ high salinity

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REASONS

NORTH SEA
- Boundary by land almost on all sides - UK, Europe Norway
- Flow of North Atlantic Drift - warm current - less salinity

Arabian sea
- Less number of River drainage due to Eastward tilt of Indian Peninsula
- Near equator
- Sandy / Desert region of Africa and Thar

Red sea
- Almost close structure with small opening
- Not many river drainage
- High solar irradiation (Equator)
- Desert area on all sides

Thus there can be numerous reasons determining the salinity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Comment on the significance of the Sangam literature as a source for understanding the history of that period. (250 words) 15
संगम काल के इतिहास को समझने के एक स्रोत के रूप में संगम साहित्य के महत्व पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The period of 3rd century BC to 3rd century AD in South India is called the Sangam Age. These sangam texts were written by the poets, scholars under the patronage of Pandya kings of Madurai.

SOURCE OF HISTORY

1. Kingdom of the time:
   ↳ Chola, Chera, Pandya Kingdoms history and their rivalery and competition details

2. Society of the era
   ↳ Five fold division of land
   ↳ Four-fold caste division in the society.

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3. Condition of Women

↳ Allowed to choose their partners

↳ Much more freedom than the contemporaries in the North about life choices

4. Details about wars and conquests regarding military tactics

5. Details about Economy

↳ Agriculture, hunting, gathering

↳ Trade and commerce - on land and on maritime route to the present Sri Lanka, South East Asia.

Famous Sangam Literature
- → Sillapadikaran
- → Pattu pattu
- → Tolkkapiyam
- → Ettugai

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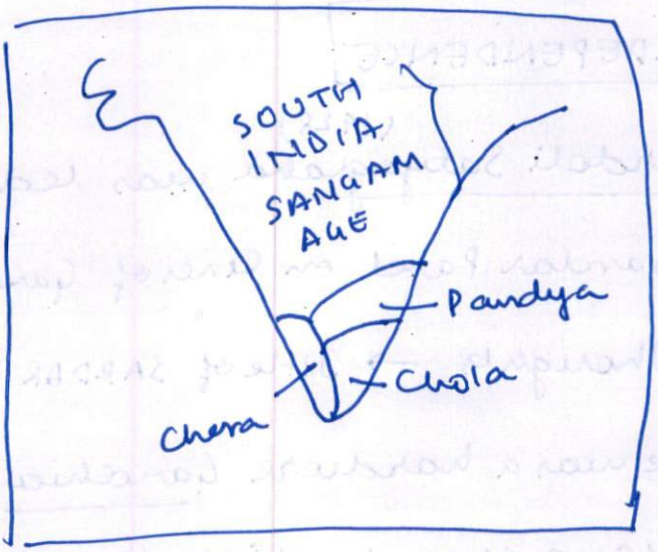
This was the golden era in terms of scholars of South India with the presence of names like Thiruvalluvar and alikes. These texts serve as a major source of information for our historians about the then Southern society.



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12. Explain the significance of the role played by Sardar Patel in pre- and post-independent India. In what ways can Sardar Patel and Bismarck be compared? (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए। किस प्रकार से सरदार पटेल और बिस्मार्क की तुलना की जा सकती है?

Sardar Patel is called the "Iron-man" of India for obvious reasons and his contribution towards Indian history is quite significant.

PRE-INDEPENDENCE

- Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was led by Sardar Patel on lines of Gandhian Thoughts → Title of SARDAR by women.
- He was a hardcore Gandhian and was a supporter of "No-Changer" faction about council entry.
- Jellnaga Satyagraha 1946 was led by Patel to its conclusion

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→ Britishers called him to resolve the famous RIN Mutiny of 1946 which strengthened and cemented his position as Indian leader

→ Presided the famous Karachi Session of 1931 where the famous Karachi Resolution about principles of free India was passed.

POST-INDEPENDENCE

→ Became the Independent India's first Home Minister and Deputy PM

→ Strengthened the Civil Service structure as Home Minister - Called them as steel framework of India.

→ Played an instrumental role to

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- unite about 550+ Princely states into one 'India' thus giving India its present territorial structure
- Resolved the complicated case of assimilation of Hyderabad state where antagonist Nizam was not in favour.

PATEL ⟷ BISMARK

As Bismark was the maker of United Germany from erstwhile Prussia using his diplomatic tactics, Policy of "Blood and Iron", in India similar role was played by Patel to unify numerous Princely states into one unit of INDIA. He will always remains maker of India.

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13. The political mobilization in the princely states was not a sudden phenomenon but a gradual process with links to the national movement. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

रियासतों में राजनीतिक लामबंदी कोई अचानक घटित होने वाली परिघटना नहीं थी, बल्कि एक क्रमिक प्रक्रिया थी जिसका संबंध राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के साथ था। उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

During British times India was divided into two parts – British India and Princely states (under British paramountcy)

Both these regions witnessed separate but later unified freedom struggle.

PRINCELY STATES

1800 – 1850s: ⇒ • During this time Princly states were almost alien to freedom struggle, being under the oppressive rule of of their pseudo-kings.

• The people had no rights, freedom, and for them the cause of problem was their leader/King rather British.

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1850s – 1900 ⇒ This period saw the rise of political consciousness of there princely states and leaders like Begam Hazrat Mahal of Awadh, Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, rose in direct revolt during the famous 1857 revolt.

- Post Brutal suppression, the princely states again went into oblivion.

1900 – 1947

↳ This is most significant period.

↳ In 1920 – Narendra Mandal was formed by the Viceroy to call upon the Princely state for discussions

↳ In 1927 – All India State People's Conference (AISPC) was formed to

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make them part of mainstream politics and Anti British struggle.

↳ 1920 Nagpur session called for improved role of Princely states

↳ Failure of Rajkot Satyagraha was a setback in assimilation of the two "India" struggle.

↳ In 1940 Gandhiji gave a direct call to the Princely states to come and revolt.

Thus we see a progression of the degree and extent of assimilation of Princely states in the National Struggle. Even the Britishers' policy under Wavel Plan (1945), Cabinet Mission (1946) has separate recognition of Princely states.

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14. How did the spectre of spread of communism outside Europe and responses to it vitiate world peace in the aftermath of the World War-II? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यूरोप के बाहर साम्यवाद के प्रसार की संभावित भयावहता और इसके प्रति अनुक्रियाओं ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विश्व शांति को कैसे भंग किया? चर्चा कीजिए।

After the dreadful World War 2 from 1939-1945, started the new phenomenon of COLD WAR - which was primarily a ideological warfare between the newly emerged two powers - Capitalist USA and communist USSR - starting from the division of Berlin on these lines

SPREAD OF COMMUNISM OUTSIDE EUROPE

1. KOREAN PENINSULA

* North became aligned to Communist Russia and later China while the southern region resorted.

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* USA intervened and Korean war started, de facto between US-USSR and finally the peninsula was divided along 37th parallel into two separate nations after much bloodshed. and a Demilitarised zone (DMZ)

2. VIETNAM EPISODE

* Here also USSR wanted to establish communist rule with local support but US wanted to stop communist expansion fearing Domino effect, thus intervened with army.

* This started a poor period and embarrasment of Vietnam war (1960s), again between US-USSR, where local 'guriellas' defeated US force

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3. CUBAN Missile Crisis 1962

* US was very critical of the spread of communism in Cuba, an immediate neighbour and thus put sanctions over Cuba.

* USSR took advantage and provided support to the Cuban Leader ~~Che Guvera~~ Fidel Castro and installed long-range missiles on the island nation — thus unveiled the 13-day long Cuban Missile crisis when world came at brink of Nuclear warfare.

Thus this ideological warfare between Communism and capitalism caused many lives and property across world.

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15. States in the North East region, as they stand today, are a result of multiple phases of reorganisation. Analyse. (250 words) 15
पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, जैसा कि वे आज हैं, पुनर्गठन के कई चरणों का परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

North East Region (NER) of India is a tribal dominated region with numerous tribes, ethnic groups and diverse histories thus their assimilation as single region under India went through various phases.

NER Organisation

1. At Independence - 1947 - there was only one State called Assam and a vague North-East Frontier.

2. 1963 - NAGALAND became the 1st State to get state hood, but still not everyone was happy and the

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Naga issue still persist.

3. NER Reorganisation Act 1971

[Manipur Meghalaya Tripura] in 1972 got statehood after several agitation

4. 1975 – SIKKIM got statehood when Kingdom voluntarily assimilated to India.

5. MIZO ACCORD – 1986 ⇒ after much revolt and agitation with rounds of negotiation → MIZORAM, ARUNANCHAL PRADESH } in 1987

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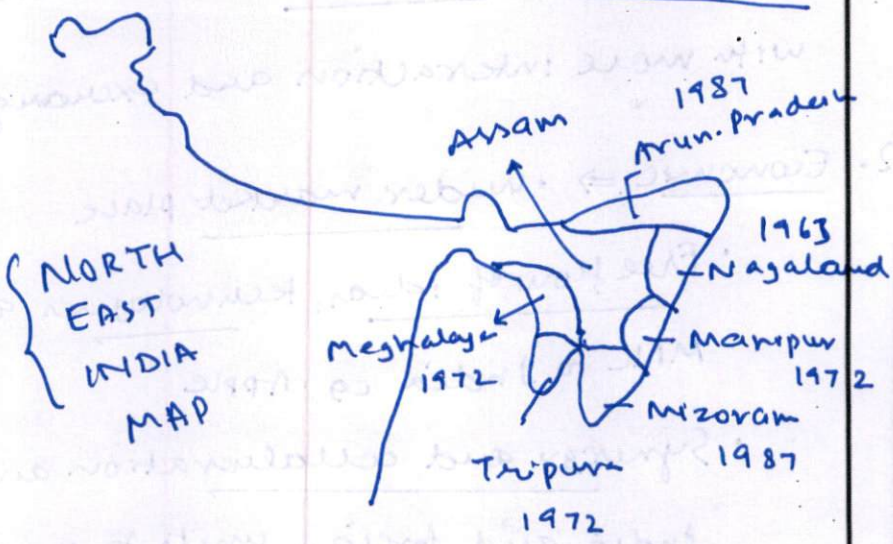
The reorganisation was based on the differences among tribes, their culture and their sense of identities. Still the demand of Greater Nagalim by NAGAS, insurgencies for separate state demand continue. Recently Government has signed the Naga Peace Accord with NSCN-IM. for peace in the region.



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16. Although globalisation has enriched the Indian culture, it has also exacerbated many challenges which exist in the 21st century. Assess with suitable examples. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय संस्कृति को समृद्ध किया है, तथापि इसने 21वीं सदी में विद्यमान कई चुनौतियों को और तीक्ष्ण बना दिया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आकलन कीजिए।

Globalisation means interconnectedness and freeflow of ideas, thoughts, people, goods & services across the globe without much restrictions.

ENRICHING EXPERIENCES

1. People-to-people connections has increased with more interaction and exchanges.
2. Economic ⇒ • wider market place
   • Free flow of ideas, technologies and MNC to India eg. Apple
   • Synergy and collaboration among India and foreign units to make better products & services → OTT

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3. Social ⇒ • educational exchanges
eg Indians in US colleges

• Progressive ideas like women Empowerment, equal remuneration, scientific temprament

4. Cultural ⇒ • learning foreign culture, food habits (eg. Burger, Pizza), celebrating festivals (eg. Hollowen).

• Building cultural sensitivity ~~world~~ towards world's unity.

21st Century Challenges

1. Economic

• Pressure to be open-market thus our local business perish against giants like wallmart.

• Issue of Free-flow of Data and India's push for Data Localisation.

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- Predatory trade practices like Dumping goods, ultra cheap products, disturbing local economy

2 SOCIAL

- Loss of Indian identity among youth
- Idealising western culture, their food while looking down on Indian Clothes, food.
- Growing erosion of religiousness among the youth in the "woke" culture.

Thus Globalisation is a double edged Sword, we have to be careful to take its advantage without falling into its perils.

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17. Modernistation in the context of India has to be seen differently from the west. Explain the statement with reference to impact of modernisation on traditional institutions and activities. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के संदर्भ में आधुनिकीकरण को पश्चिम की तुलना में अलग ढंग से देखा जाना चाहिए। पारंपरिक संस्थानों और गतिविधियों पर आधुनिकीकरण के प्रभाव के संदर्भ में इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

What constitutes to the modern is very subjective and oftenly falsely and wrongly equated to the westernised.

Our own version of Modernity has to be unique and indigenous

[Modernisation ≠ Westernisation]

DIFFERENT FROM WEST

1. Modernity is not wearing short clothes, eating pizza, burger, as done in the western society.

2. Modernity is not leaving parents alone as children grow old.

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3. Modernity is not considering marriage as a routine affair with multiple divorces and changing partners, open marriages, as done in western society.

4. Modernity is not speaking in English while looking down upon own language, culture.

When we associate Modernity with western values it shows our stickyness to the colonial mindset when we used to consider Western "lords" as "maai-baap".

What modernity actually means is —

* Modern ideas of Equality, Respect
* Modern practices of collaboration on ideas

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* Modern concept of Individual freedom and responsibility

IMPACT ON TRADITIONAL INSTITUTION

- Being modern is equated to look down upon cultural festivals like Chatt Pooja
- Modernity has turned Indian clothes like Dhoti-Kurta, something as regressive
- Modernity has put a heavy blow to the institution of marriage - which is considered as an affair of '7-janam'.
- Modernity has made Indian food as backward while promoting western Pizza, Burger.

We need to redefine Modernity in our own context.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The term North-East does not convey the cultural diversity of the region which still remains largely unexplored. Examine. (250 words) 15
पूर्वोत्तर शब्द इस क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक विविधता को संप्रेषित नहीं करता है जो अभी भी काफी हद तक अपरिचित बनी हुई है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The term 'North-East' owes its origin to Colonial times during when the "South-East" was the region of Burma. Today this homogenous term does not convey the complexity of the region.

WHY THIS TERM?

- Administrative easiness for Britishers
- Britishers had no idea or interest to understand the intricacies of the region.
- For official communication in English to Assam for whole region.
- Cultural insensitivity towards Indians

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PROBLEM with Term

- When we as NER - we tend to convey the idea that the region is one single homogenous unit like say Bundelkhand.
- It fails to capture the differences of tribes, culture, tradition values, aspirations of the diverse set of communities
- It fails to understand the varying demands of Nagas, manipuri, Mizoram etc about specific grievances.
- The topography of the region is hugely varying and thus need "region" specific plans which gets lost in generalisation.

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Even at Delhi, we have DONER as a single ministry for entire NER, thus failing to capture the minute details about the regional demand and aspiration.

We need to evolve from this colonial hangover of viewing the entire region from single prism, so as to do justice to the people and communities there.

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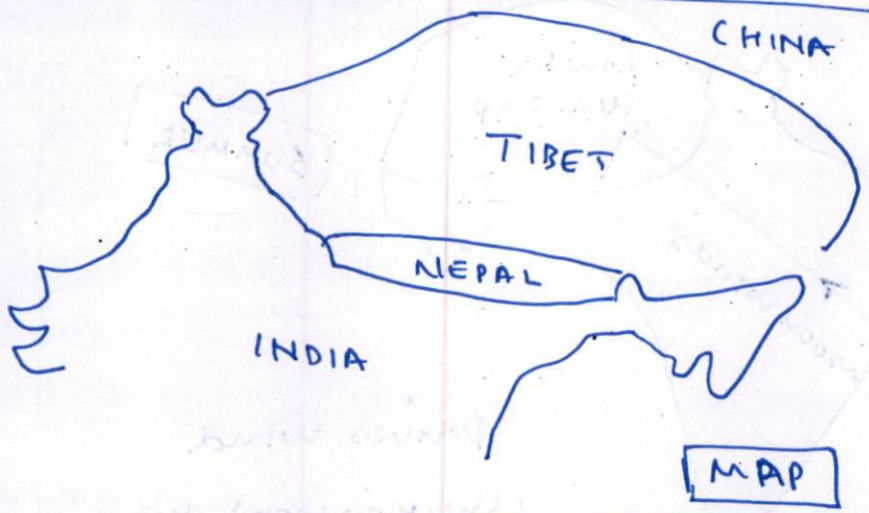
19. The Tibetan Plateau, known as the water tower of Asia, plays an important role in the system of Monsoon over Indian subcontinent. Explain.

(250 words) 15

एशिया की जलमीनार के रूप में जाना जाने वाला तिब्बत का पठार भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में मानसून की प्रणाली में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tibetan Plateau is a huge chunk of solid rock massive in a table-top plateau structure North of Himalayas between China – Nepal/India.



ROLE AS WATER TOWER OF ASIA

1. It is quite huge in volume and surface area (table-top like) which rises high at about 4000-5000 m.

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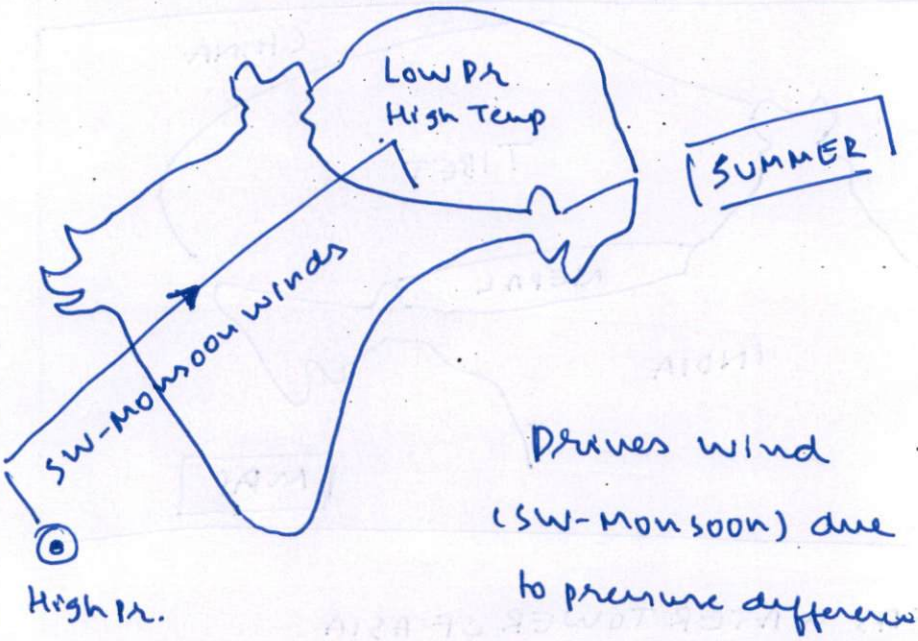
2. Due to its height and wide flat area, it receives much more solar energy and gets heated up

3. This high heating → mean development of Lower pressure in the region



Drives wind (SW-Monsoon) due to pressure difference

4. This high temp, low pressure act as the driving force for the SW-Monsoon winds, flowing from the high pressure

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In the Arabian Sea - "Mascarene High" by providing a powerful pressure gradient, thus pulling the rain-bearing SW-monsoonal winds.

5. At time of winters, NE-Monsoon, this Tibet region gets cold and act as the high-pressure region to send NE-monsoon winds down South to cause rain in the TN, ODISHA.

Thus heating and cooling of Tibet Plateau act as a trigger mechanism for development of monsoonal winds.

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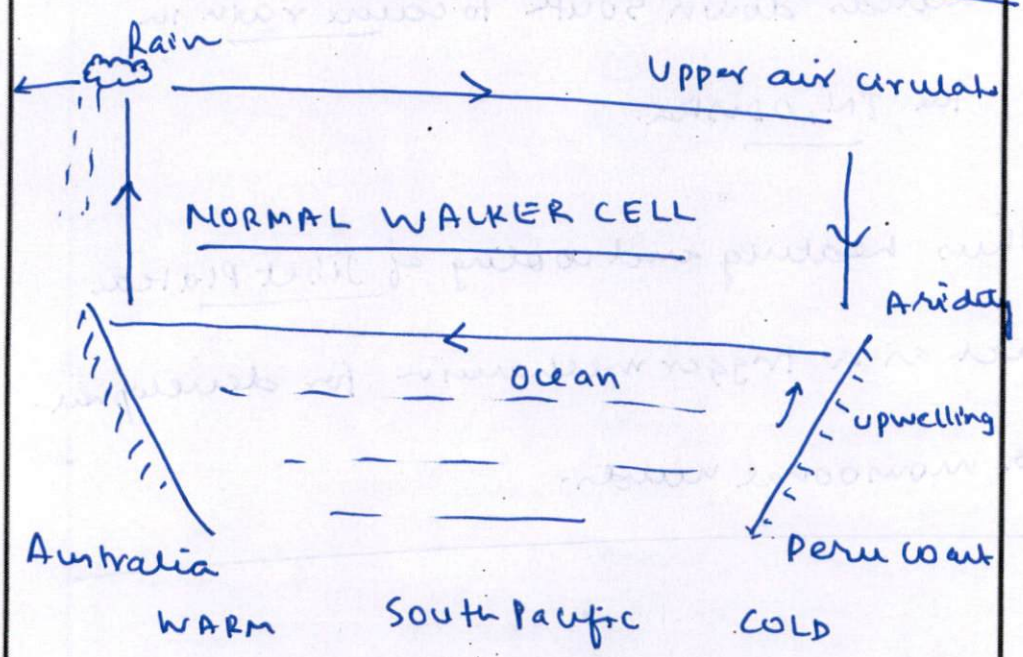
20. What is walker circulation? Highlight its impact on global climate. How is it affected by the emergence of ENSO? (250 words) 15
वॉकर परिसंचरण क्या है? वैश्विक जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव को रेखांकित कीजिए। यह एंसो (ENSO) के उद्भव से कैसे प्रभावित होता है?

Walker Circulation means the horizontal system of movement of air mass and complementary water movement in the Southern Pacific ocean which causes several weather phenomenon like El-Nino, La-Nina.



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Global Climate Effect

- → Causes Rain in Australia
- → Aridity in Peru, Chile Atacama Desert
- → Upwelling in Peruvian Ocean coast thus chilling temperature
- → Causes air mass to move in Southern Pacific
- → El-Nino, La-Nina

WALKER CELL and ENSO

ENSO means → El-Nino Southern Oscillation which means aberration to the normal functioning of walker cell due to heating of the Eastern Pacific Ocean along Peruvian coast, thus reversing the walker cell circulation, every 4-5 years.

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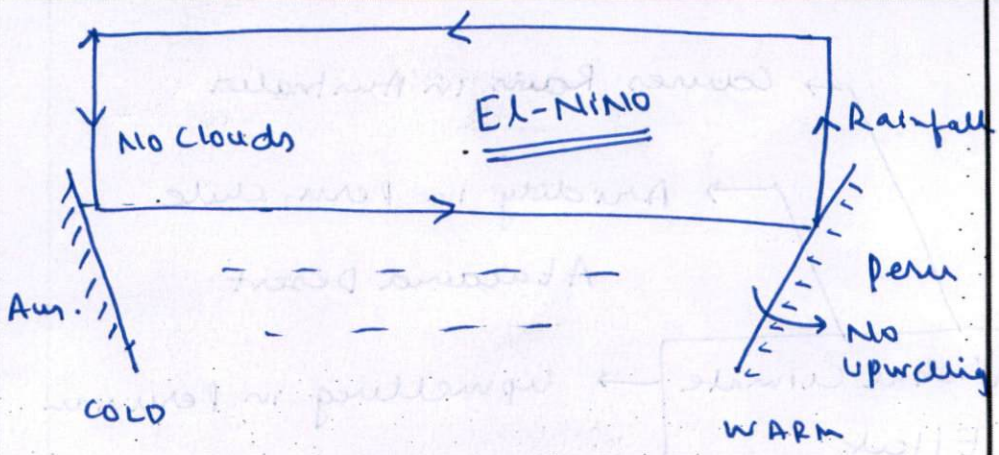

Reversed walker cell

El-Nino causes ⇒ * Drought in Australia
* Wildfires in Australia
* Rainfall in Peru coast
* Ceasing of upwelling
* Bad Monsoon in India (SW)

This complete reversal of walker cell causing ENSO cause global effect, but the exact mechanism of ENSO is still not understood.

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Name of Candidate	DIVYANSHU NIGAM		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	189582
Center	LUCKNOW	Date	13/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

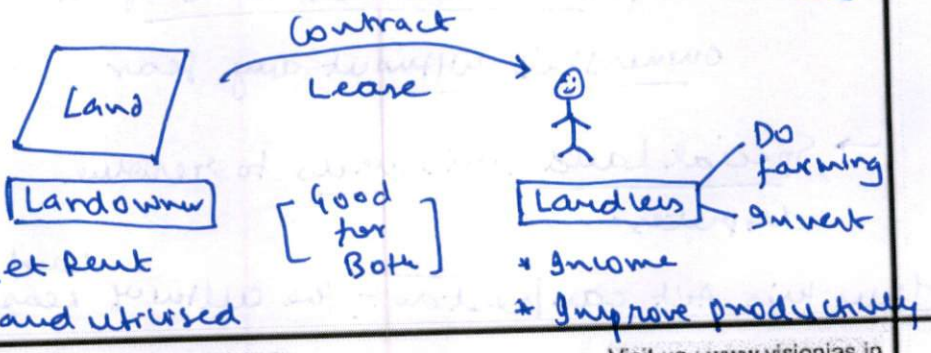
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Tenancy reforms are much needed to give a boost to the Indian agricultural sector. Comment. In this context, also discuss the significance of the Model Land Leasing Act, 2016. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए काश्तकारी सुधारों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, मॉडल भूमि पट्टा अधिनियम, 2016 के महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

As per Agriculture Census 2015, about 36% of our farmers are landless and 85% of them are small or marginal. Thus land is a very scarce resource for our farmers.

Tenancy reforms to allow the land owners to lease out land and appoint tenants on their land to grow crops or otherwise is important - for both



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Significance of Model Land Leasing Act 2016

- Provide for formal and rule-based setup to lease out land to the landless farmers
- Given formal lease documents, farmers can get formal credit and improve private agriculture investment
- Improve productivity of the land
- Allow landless farmer a source of income with security
- Make the land owner sure of his ownership without any fear
- Special Land Tribunals to resolve disputes.

Thus this Act can restart the culture of Land leasing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Identify the various challenges that have restricted the entry of Indian MSMEs into the foreign market. Also mention some government initiatives that have been taken to facilitate MSME exports. **(150 words) 10**

विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय MSMEs के प्रवेश को बाधित करने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME के निर्यात को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

MSME make up a major chunk of our Industrial setup. There are over 6 crore MSMEs which contribute about 48% to India's Exports as per DGCIS.

CHALLANGES FACED

- Poor availability of formal credit due to TBS and NPA issues
- Cannot enjoy Economies of Scale due to reduced size
- Lack state of the art technologies due to capital inadequacy. thus not efficient
- Quality often doesn't meet international standards
- Multiple Regulations & Complex Taxation

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GOVT INITIATIVES

1. MSME Export Promotion Council is formed to overlook the issue
2. "Loan in 59 minutes" to ensure formal credit availability
3. Skill Development under Skill India Mission to improve efficiency.
4. GST Network to formalise MSMEs and simplify taxation
5. Various subsidies and incentives to produce products for export purpose.
6. Reduced tarift and lenient export policies to allow freedom of exports.
7. Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
8. Logistical → e-Way Bills, GST, Infrastructure

Thus MSME are being empowered to increase the role in National Exports. and promote Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's march towards inclusive growth and it achieving the Sustainable Development Goals are intricately linked. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
समावेशी विकास की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति और संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति जटिल रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth remains the prime focus of India for long and still continue to be. Inclusive growth includes interest of →
- marginalised class
- gender equality
- Environment sustainability
- Across age groups
- Inter-state balance.

UN SDGs are framed to ensure that our growth story incorporate the role of environment and there should be synergy between environment and economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How Intricated?

- Environment sustainability ensures our Tribal communities are benefitted
- Combating Climate change by reducing (SDG 13) fossil fuel and promoting solar and renewable energy → employment generation
- Focus on marine resource conservation will help in coastal communities and (SDG 14) fishermen development.
- Smart cities must be made on (SDG 11) envt. sustainability – create new opportunities for entrepreneurs eg. electric vehicles

→ Environment sustainability will [SDG 2,3] ensure [nutrition security] and less health issues → poor will be benefitted

Thus both of these aims are intricately related

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlight the need for evolving an appropriate system of Rules Of Origin in regional trading arrangements. What steps have been taken by India recently in this regard? **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं में उत्पत्ति के नियमों की एक उपयुक्त प्रणाली विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

'Rules of Origin' necessarily means that any product must contain information about the country of origin of the same so as to make the consumer aware of her choice

WHY THE NEED?

→ India does not have any Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with China because of its predatory pricing and dumping of cheap goods.

→ So China used to play around and send their goods through ASEAN, to India, enjoying the benefits of FTA of India-ASEAN

→ Thus India needed to update the rules to ensure this foul-play stop.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent Rules of Country of Origin

1. Earlier only a certificate of ~~Country~~ Country of Origin was sufficient to enjoy FTA benefits, but this was misused.

2. Now the 2020 Rules say that any product which comes from a country say ASEAN, must either be completely made there or at least 35% value addition must be done in that country, thus restricting Chinese foul play.

3. In the latest e-commerce rules, 2018, the vendor must ensure that product contain the name of country of origin for all the product.

Govt is quite considerate about limiting the trade imbalance with China and to promote

Atma Nirbhar Bharat using these rules.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. MSP regime is a creation of an era of scarcity in the 1960s. Discuss its relevance in the current era of surplus agricultural production.

(150 words) 10

MSP व्यवस्था 1960 के दशक के अभावग्रस्तता के युग का एक आविष्कार है। अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन के वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Minimum Support Price (MSP) was created in 1960s to incentivise the farmers to increase their production without worrying about market rates as government gives guarantee of purchase. This was done to ensure we become self sufficient in our food requirement.

But now the dynamics have changed. We are agriculture surplus country and even export to other countries, but the issue of MSP still lingers on. Thus its relevance is under question, especially when only 6% farmers get MSP (Dalwai Committee) (Shanta Kumar committee)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Relevant

- Still 50% of population is in Agriculture — economic sustainability
- About 85% farmers are still poor marginalized - need support
- Still 94th/107 on Hunger Index thus need food for all
- Set as benchmark for market

Irrelevant MSP

- Distort the free-market due to unreasonable high rate
- General issues at WTO due to MSP
- Envt. Unsustainable agriculture thus reduced water level
- Poor Procurement architecture
- Only 6% coverage (Shanta Kumar)
- Used as Political tool. to get votes

We surely need to relook on MSP structure to make it suitable for present times

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the link between the recent locust attack and climate change. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में हुए टिड्डियों के हमले और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मध्य संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

In May 2020 India faced a massive Locust Attack coming from West - Africa Pakistan and Arabian Peninsula. It Caused massive loss to standing crops as these swarms eat up all the leaves.

LOCUST — CLIMATE CHANGE

- Locust breed heavily in warm and moist environment.
- Due to uneven heating of Indian Ocean and Positive Indian ocean Dipole (IOD) it rained heavily and untimely in 2019 in Africa → lush green and moist

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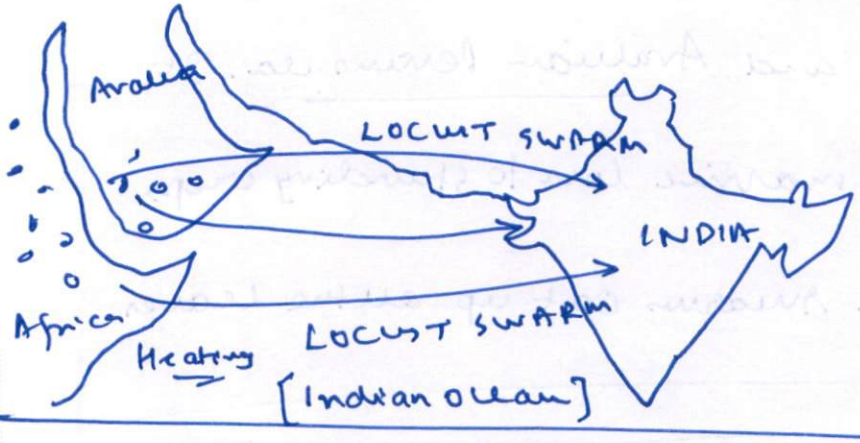
⊙ These condition triggered the breeding in locust → millions came up. thus the attack



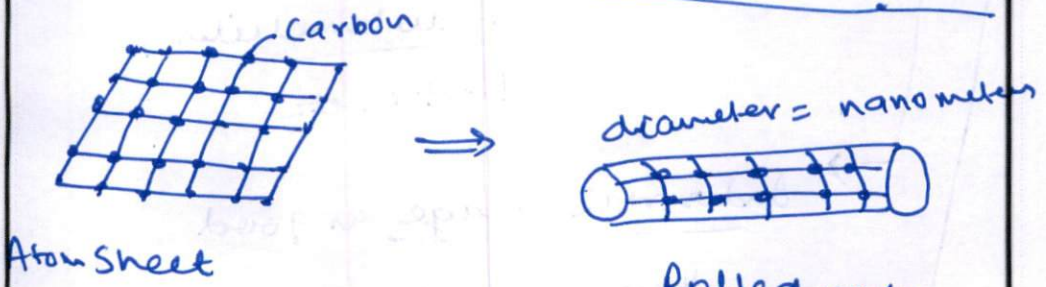
Thus it was the uneven heating of sea water and untimely massive rain along with the random [Western Disturbance] on India from N-W (untimely rain) ~~that~~ ~~allowed~~ due to climate change, that allowed massive Locust population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the properties of Carbon Nanotubes, discuss its applications. **(150 words) 10**

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब्स के गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon-nano-tubes (CNT) are the allotropes of carbon - thin sheets of carbon atoms rolled up as tubes to with diameter running in nanometers.



PROPERTIES
- → Very high tensile strength (more than steel)
- → Very high electrical conductivity
- → very high thermal conductivity
- → very flexible

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CNT usage

- → To make composite material
- → Electronics and Electric sector – efficient conductors
- → Everyday objects like Bicycles, body parts of automobiles, Bottles etc
- → Industrial usage as good thermal conductor.
- → Medical – drug delivery, therapeutic usage

Carbon nano tubes can be of two types as ⇒ Single walled CNT (SWCNT)

⇒ Multiple walled CNT (MWCNT)
↳ vander waals force to hold

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India's domestic patent regime privileges public health over pharmaceutical industry's interests. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की घरेलू पेटेंट व्यवस्था औषध उद्योग के हितों पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's Patient Laws are ~~of~~ one of the toughest in the world considering the developing nature and a huge population with meagre income thus less consumer capacity.

Patient Laws Pro-health

→ Any new discovery or drug development has to pass through strict scrutiny before any patenting

→ If the new development is of grave public interest patents can be denied to ensure access at cheap rate

→ Govt. has option to use even patented drugs for public use at times of crises.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Against Companies

→ Companies want to patent their work thus maximise profits – but India is strict on this

→ Companies want to become sort of monopoly by making a new drug, device, thus becoming price decider, but Indian Laws won't allow for public interest.

→ Such Indian laws also curbs the culture of innovation due to lack of incentive to invest in Research

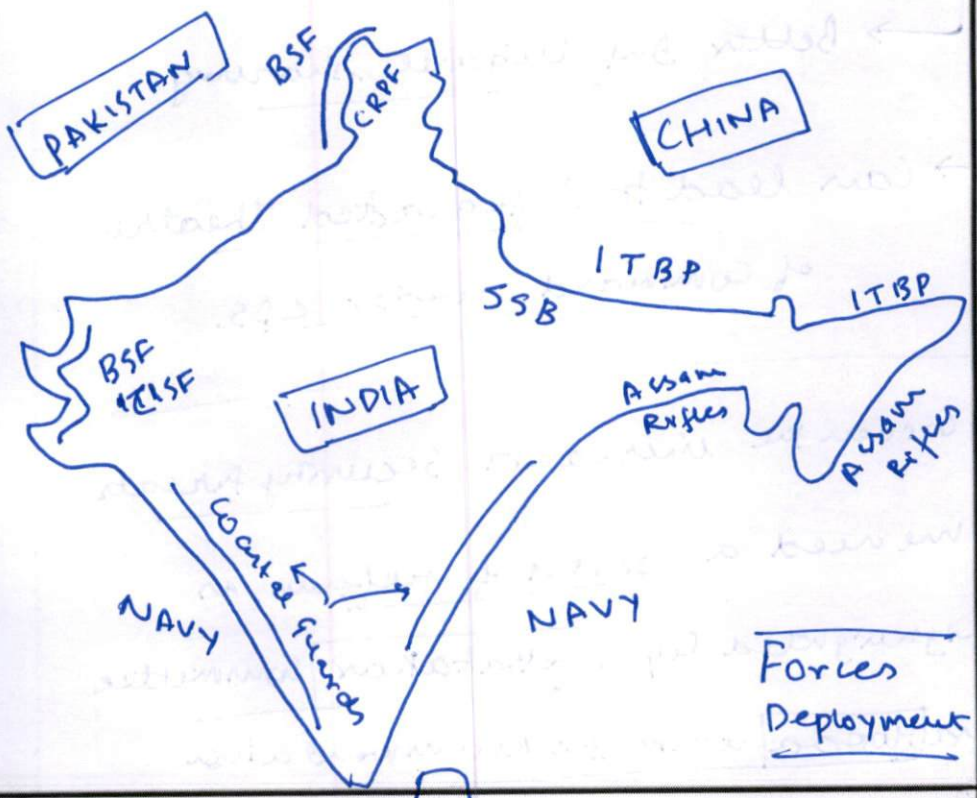
Given the poor population, India cannot allow easy patenting because then poor people will be marginased to access life saving drugs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the arguments surrounding the idea of employing the principle of 'one border - one force' on Indian borders. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय सीमाओं पर 'एक सीमा-एक बल' के सिद्धांत का उपयोग करने के विचार के चतुर्दिक व्याप्त तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"One-Border One-force" (OBOF) idea means that on every boder there must be a single command force with single regulator or coordinator.

Present setup:



Forces Deployment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

WHY OBOR?

- Better coordination among the Forces eg MHA - MODefence
- Single Regulator and Power Centre - eg At present Assam Rifle is under dual Control of Ministry of Defence and Home Ministry
- Faster Deployment of forces
- Better Intelligence sharing
- Can lead to Integrated Theatre of Command under CDS.

Given the increased security threats we need a series of reforms as highlighted by Shekatakar Committee and Hooda Committee Recommendation

including a serious look over OBOR

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Assess the need to create a new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service to undertake the vital tasks at Indian frontiers. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय सीमांतों पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को संपादित करने के लिए भारतीय सीमांत प्रशासनिक सेवा का एक नया संवर्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Indian Frontier Administrative Services (IFAS) is a proposed cadre of civil services for the frontier areas and Border districts due to its unique challenges and tactics which general administrator (IAS, IPS) often fail to understand efficiently

NEED

1. IFAS will be a trained and specialized cadre to understand the complexity of the Frontier Region.
2. Due to complex terrain of the NE Region and the Ladakh region, specialized training is needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The demography in the frontier and their demands (say JK, Nagaland) is quite different from hinterland hence need specialised cadre.

4. Coordination with Intelligence network, army, navy etc is required due to the local + International threats, eg in NE districts & insurgents. This require specialised capacity building and even army-like training.

Thus IFAS can be a reasonable option for better administration of the Frontier regions, for the Parliament to decide

Frontier Regions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The main objective of Union Budget 2020-21 is to provide "Ease of Living" to all citizens. Analyse the framework proposed in the Budget 2020-21 to achieve this objective. **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों को "ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग" (जीवन सुगमता) प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बजट 2020-21 में प्रस्तावित ढांचे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As we venture into this new decade, Union Budget presented, for the New India, in 2020-21 was based on "Ease of Living" for all the citizens.

Ease of Living

- Aspirational India
  - Agriculture
  - Health
  - Sanitation
  - Education
- Economic Development
  - Infrastructure
  - Industrial Growth
  - New Economy
- Caring India
  - Environment
  - Tourism
  - Social security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

A. Aspirational India

Agriculture
- Agriculture Market Reforms
- Contract farming
- 2 BNF
- Organic & Sustainable Farming

Health
- Ayushman Bharat
- PPP model + Pvt incentive
- Digital Health Mission
- Swacch Bharat Abhiyaan

Education
- New Education Policy 2020
- Higher Education Reform
- Digital Education | Sarvyam MOOC

B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure
- National Infra Pipeline
- FDI ease
- Tax Reforms | GST

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Industrial Growth
- → Corporate Tax reduction
- → Startup India and Angel Tax ease
- → MSME Reforms
- → Labour codes (4)

New Economy
- → 5G and Artificial Intelligence Focus
- → Quantum Computing
- → Digital India Revolution and IR 4.0

C. CARING INDIA

Tourism
- → New museums announced
- → Infra development
- → Better Branding

Environment
- → Focus on INDC under PCA 2015
- → Improve Forest Laws.

Thus UB 2020-21 holds prospects and blueprint for a New India for better future to all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Several challenges are needed to be addressed to realise the full benefits of the recent agricultural marketing reforms. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
हालिया कृषि विपणन सुधारों के पूर्ण लाभों को साकार करने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently in September 2020, Government came up with 3 Agriculture Market Reform Laws, which were long due and recommended by Economic Surveys, commissions like Dalwai, Swaminathan etc.

3 Laws
- → Allowing farmers to sell produce outside designated APMC thus breaking monopoly
- → Contract Farming under Law
- → Essential Commodities Act 1955 diluted to allow private investment

These reform hold much prospects to change the Agriculture Market but there are Challenges to be overcome.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CHALLANGES

1. Infrastructure

* How exactly will the selling outside APMC turn out - where are the backend support to the farmers to reach out to these new buyers, which were there in APMC eg the godowns, weight machines.

2. Contract

* How will the contract between poor farmer and mighty company turn out to be?
* Fears of exploitation and unbalanced contract nature as the bargaining power of farmer is low.
* How will govt-machinery deal with disputes?

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Essential commodities

* Private investment to warehouses may not come due to the Economic distress and poor credit availability
  ↳ NPA, TBS
* Since Agriculture is state subject, there is no uniformity in the new laws and by-laws.

4. Misinformation

* Several protests by farmers are result of misinformation about MSP and APMC being shut down
* Trust of farmers has to be won.

Moreover Govt need to ensure that the companies dont become sort of oligopoly and extract & exploit farmers in due course. There has to be govt. oversight over this system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Multimodal transport requires multiple integrations across different modes of transportation. Substantiate. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with multimodal transportation for India? **(250 words) 15**

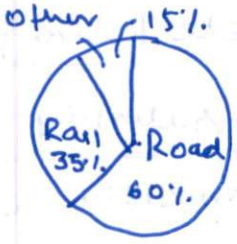
बहुविध परिवहन (मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट) के लिए परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के मध्य विविध रूप से एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है। पुष्टि कीजिए। भारत के लिए बहुविध परिवहन से जुड़ी चुनौतियां और अवसर क्या हैं?

Multimodal Transport means using different form of transport system - railways, road-ways, airways, inland waterways etc - as complementary mechanism to make the logistics efficient and profitable.

Factory → Railways → Roadways → Waterway
↓
Consumer shop ← Roadway

Integrated setup

Present share.



Roadways dominated (inefficient)

Due to the competition among the form of transport on same routes and otherwise our logistical cost is quite high ≈ 13-14% GDP.

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CHALLANGES

1. Fragmented Architecture of the three forms
2. Multiple and different Ministries and Regulatory Bodies → poor coordination
   eg. Railway Ministry, MORTH, Shipping Ministry etc.
3. Poor connectivity - eg not presence of railway in hilly / NER
4. Poor condition of Infrastructure of roads, railway godowns
5. Obsolete Policy framework - like cross-subsidy Railways thus artificially making expensive
6. Almost no presence of inland waterways at important routes

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OPPORTUNITIES

1. Reduce the Logistical costs to 7-8% GDP
2. Make Export competitive at world market
3. Allow our coastal towns to develop as Transit Hubs
4. Coastal Economic Zones Development
5. Improve Trade imbalance in our favour Export ↑
6. Attract FDI and FPI than Forex
7. Attract Private Investment.

Recently Government established first ever ~~Logistat~~ Multimodal Logistics Park in Assam and is looking serious for its expansion all over country.

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14. Though COVID-19 pandemic exposes the vulnerability of Informal sector and associated labor force in India, it also presents an opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics in the country. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हालांकि, कोविड-19 महामारी भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक और संबद्ध श्रम बल की सुभेद्यता को उजागर करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देश में औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने का एक अवसर भी प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Economic survey, about 85% of our work force is involved in the informal setup, far away from any of government social security or any scheme. This reality got exposed during the COVID-19 pandemic when this informal sector was the most affected with loss of Jobs and closing of companies.

VULNARIBILITIES

1. No social security - no pension, no designated holidays, no insurance.

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2. Arbitrary firing from the job citing loss of revenue thus rise in unemployment.

3. Not much access of formal credit to get breathing space to survive

4. Arbitrary reduction in salaries with no rule-based order.

5. Government Atmanirbhar Package of ₹ 20 lakh crore failed to benefit the Informal sector.

All this culminated to massive job losses, drastic migrant labour crisis and severe trauma for many, due to COVID.

OPPORTUNITY TO REBALANCE

- As we should always use any crisis ~~to~~ as an opportunity to rebalance the existing set-up, here also lies an opportunity

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- Government can provide a massive incentive and window to make the informal setup to register themselves to gain govt support
- GST has already caused formalisation of economy, which can be streamlined and incentivised to attract formal reg.
- Government can create awareness programs for the migrant returned to hometown, to get skill development using NSDC etc and choose formal setups to join

Moreover Government must incentivise the new entrepreneurs to setup formal MSME to provide more formal employment

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15. Highlight the drivers and challenges facing India's ambition to become a gas-based economy. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government recently in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के चालकों और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

To combat the rising Global warming, rising GHG levels and complying with the INDC of Paris Climate Deal 2015, India has decided to focus on gas-based economy in the near future.

Why Gas-based?
- Most clean fuel
- Easy and efficient trasport
- Higher calorific value
- Less GHG emission

DRIVERS

1) Commitment towards reduction of GHG and using cleaner fuel under Paris Climate Deal. 2015

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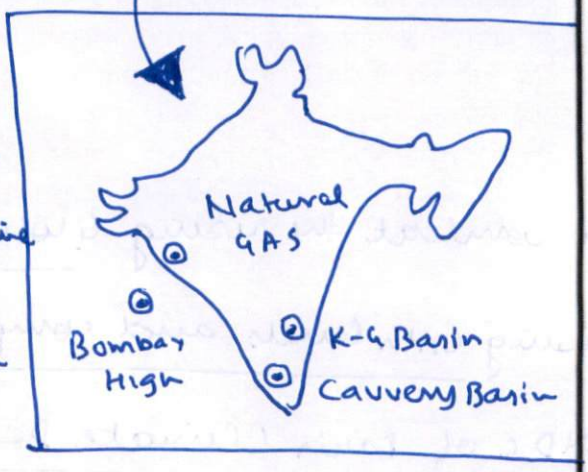
2. Availability of Natural Gas in India



3. Ease of transport using pipelines eg T-A-P-I pipeline

4. Higher calorific value make gas much more efficient than coal.

5. Diversifying our Energy sources to meet the demand of urbanising India in near future.

CHALLANGES

1. Import Dependency for almost 2/3rd of our ~~dem~~ needs
2. Still a Non-Renewable fuel
3. Handling issues due to inflammable nature and leakage in pipelines
4. Infra-structure bottlenecks
5. Pricing and market issues
6. Regulatory issues

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Steps by Govt.

1. Cabinet committee recently gave nod to the New Gas Pricing Rules that will bring Transparency and equal playing field for domestic and imported gas.

2. Encouraging Industries to opt/switch to gas as their raw material

3. Attracting private players by the new Open Accerage Licencing Policy (OALP).

At of now ~~the~~ coal poses the greatest challenge to expansion of Gas network due to cheap coal prices and rising production. Govt need to put some restriction on coal production to provide space for gas to expand.

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16. Climate Change and the associated events endanger the marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing the vulnerability of coastal population. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन और संबद्ध घटनाएं तटीय जनसंख्या की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हुए समुद्री एवं तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को खतरे में डालती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Climate change means rising global temprature and arbitary and often unprecendented climate events like untimely cyclones.

Effect on marine Population

1. Rising sea temperature thus making cool-water species vulnerable
2. Rise in sea level due to freshwater from glacier thus changing sea water chemistry
3. Cyclones and Tsunami killing biodiversity
4. Coral Bleaching
5. Reduced O_2 level – Dead zones.

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Coastal Ecosystem

1. Loss of biodiversity like Mangroves and sea grasses due to changed water chemistry
2. Rising water level causing subsidence of forests and associated wildlife
3. Loss of habitat for ~~pla~~ polar life like ice sheets & polar bear

Increased Vulnerability of Coastal Population

1. Reduced Fishing opportunity due to dead zones → ↓ Income
2. Cyclones, tsunami, high tides causing damage
3. Land subsidence due to rising sea levels as seen in Pacific islands
4. Changed weather @ coastal
5. Poor quality / diseased fishes → ↓ income.

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Climate change has a bad effect ~~on~~ in every sphere of life and ecosystem hence it needs immediate and substantial action. Global communities have to come together and live upto the spirits of Paris Climate Deal 2015.

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17. Using examples, highlight how natural ecosystems perform different hazard mitigation functions. **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, रेखांकित कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र किस प्रकार अलग-अलग संकट के शमन का कार्य करते हैं।

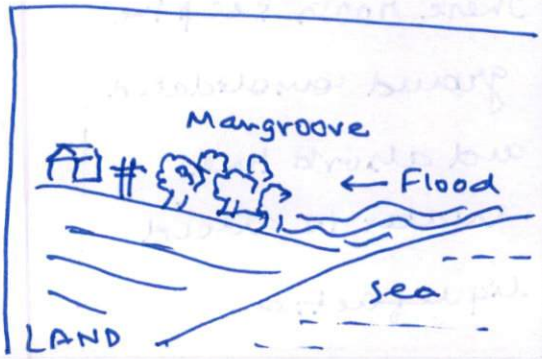
Earth provides various mechanism to mitigate disaster hazards which must be duly recognised and capitalised in our persuit towards efficient Disaster Management.

Sendai Framework 2015 duly acknowledge this natural ecosystem as a mitigating agent.

Examples

1. MANGROOVES

- Mangroove act as natural barrier to the flood water



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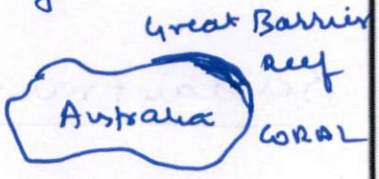
- They absorb much of the force of incoming flood water and keep the human settlement safe.

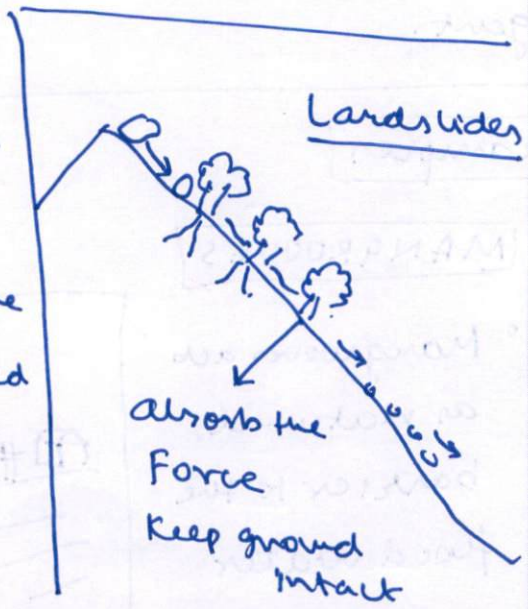
2. CORALS

- Similar to mangroves, they also act as barriers to flood and sea-storm to reduce their intensity



3. TREES & FOREST

- Their roots act as holding mechanism for the landslides
- These roots keep the ground consolidated and absorb the water to avoid liquefaction



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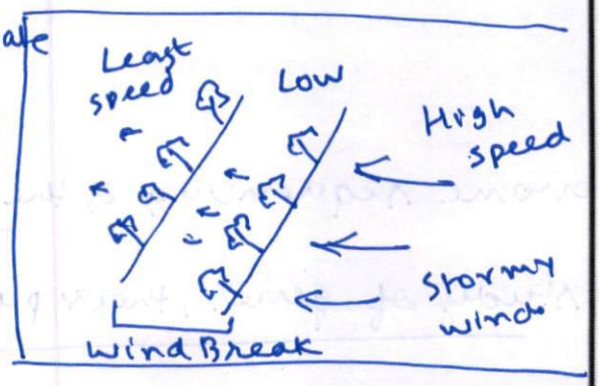
4. PLANTATIONS

- Rows of appropriate tree plantation act as wind-break to absorb the impact of sea storm, dust storm, cyclone



5. SEA GRASSES

- They also act as flood control and storm reduction mechanism absorbing much of the energy.

Thus we see nature provides ample ways to assist us in our fight against disaster. We must conserve these natural mitigating agents.

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18. Explain what genome sequencing is and state the challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects. Also, throw some light on the recently launched IndiGen Project. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि जीनोम अनुक्रमण क्या है और जीनोम अनुक्रमण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में आरंभ की गई इंडिजेन (IndiGen) परियोजना पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Genome sequencing is the phenomenon or study of genes, their pairing and there structure using biotechnology techniques.

Why genome sequencing?

1. Better understanding of human body
2. Better drug development
3. Unique characteristics of particular population can be found out
4. Help us discover new findings about nature
5. reveal new species and hidden natural mysteries.
6. Envt. Studies

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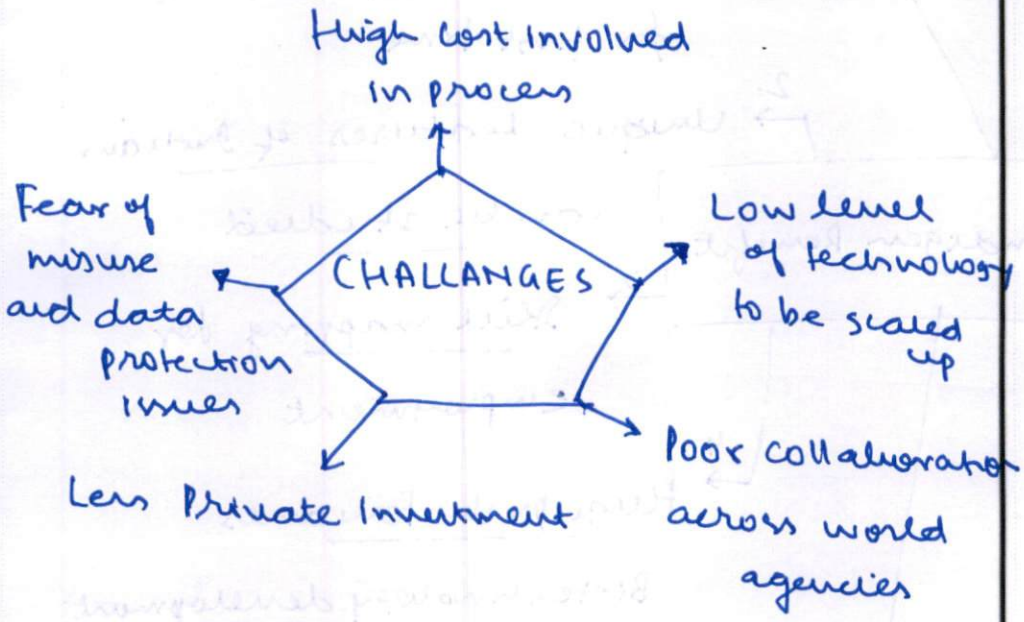

IndiGen Project

Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has launched this programme / project to map the genome sequence of 1008 youth of India - thus getting a sample of genetic mapping.

CSIR is the operating and controlling agency behind this project

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Indigen Benefit

1. India based genetic mapping for first time
2. Unique features of Indians can be studied
3. Skill mapping for employment
4. Huge push towards Biotechnology development
5. Better India-centric drug development & medical research.

Indigene is Indian contribution to the world's effort towards mapping the genetic structure of human race across the continents.

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19. India needs to avert radicalisation and societal dissention, as internal faultlines are a breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को कट्टरपंथीकरण और सामाजिक मतभेदों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आंतरिक दरारें साइबर एवं पार-राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का जनन स्थल होती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While a huge population of 135 crore and multiple classes, religions and sects has its own advantage, there are also genuine threats of radicalisation and social disenation.

These internal faultlines become the breeding ground of cyber terrorism and terrorism across borders:

* Radicalised youth can be lured to join organisation like ISIS, JeM etc or act as lone-wolf attackers
* On social media, the social tensions among communities can be amplified using biased and fake news thus

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resulting in communal clashes and even mob-lynching.

* Radicalised youth ~~and~~ along with terrorists can act as mechanism to share crucial intelligence thus assisting terror attacks.

India need to tackle this growing issue of Radicalisation, because we have already suffered the menace of Naxalism and Islamic radical terrorism from the North-West eg. Mumbai Attack 2008. or Kerala youth joining ISIS despite being educated.

How to tackle?

1.) Regulating Social Media for its fake and radical content. Form a law.

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2. As SC asked, dedicated law for mob-lynching.

3. Programmes like EK Bharat, Shreshtra Bharat to promote idea of unity among youth,

4. Provide good governance and unbiased state functioning to avoid any grudge by any particular community.

5. Develop a strong Intelligence network to pre-empt radical forces and neutralise them.

Thus we need a compassionate government to form a compassionate society and a rule-based administration to ensure people respect the idea of Indian identity and not get involved in anti-national activities.

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20. Given the emerging security challenges, discuss why the establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands is being seen as an important defence reform. **(250 words) 15**

उभरती हुई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एकीकृत थिएटर कमान की स्थापना को महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

The idea of Integrated Theatre command was found after the need of it realized during Kargil Conflict of 1999 and subsequently Kargil Review committee (KRC) 1999 recommended:

- ~~to~~ Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)
- Integrated Theatre

Why we need it?

1. India being a country with limited financial resources cannot afford to buy separate planes, complex instruments for all the forces, rather

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it would be much more efficient to ~~use~~ Inter-operate as one single unit.

eg. why buy airplanes for Navy when Airforce and provide that role as integrated Command.

2. Greated coordination and quick mobilisation of forces.

3. Every theatre command can be uniquely constituted as per requirement - thus flexibility to get share of airforce, army and navy. eg coastal command v/s NER command.

4. Allow the Indian response to any threat to be quick and comprehensive like attacking from Air, Land and water simultaneously to end the threat quickly.

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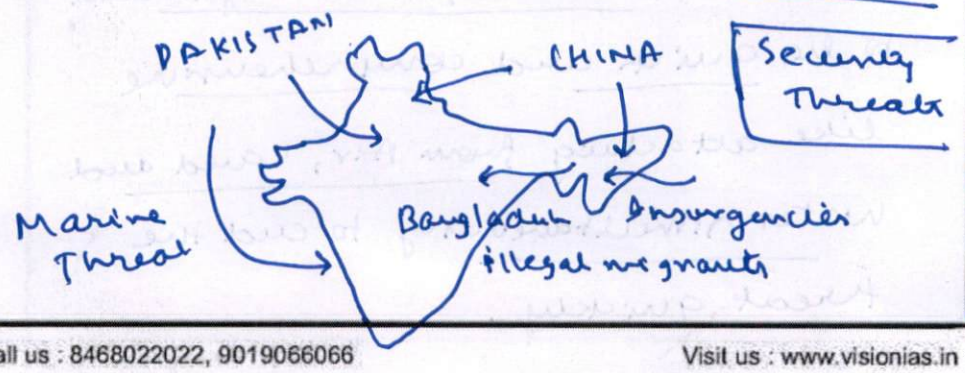
5. With CDS already in place, a integrated command must be logical conclusion to make sure CDS role ~~is~~ becomes much more efficient.

6. Globally, like US Defence Architecture, follow this Integrated Theatre Architecture and has time-tested to be much more effective than a fragmented one.

Therefore India must seriously move towards this form of defence given the varied security threats we have.